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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, MARCH 5, 1919

No. 26

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## Importance of Intermediates

The effect of war's demands upon the coal-tar industry is shown in the increase of 245 per cent in quantity and 315 per cent in value of crude light oil, benzol, toluol and solvent naphtha in 1917 over the 1915 production. The output reached 61,823,756 gallons valued at \$30,833,298. The use of these products in making high explosives was the stimulating cause of the increased production. By-product ovens turned out \$17,276,044 pounds of crude naphthalene in 1917 compared with 465,865 pounds in 1915. The total production of naphthalene was 17,675,941 pounds valued at \$579,136 in 1917 against 688,790 pounds in 1915, valued at \$50,524.

The significance of these figures is understood by dyestuff manufacturers who well know that the future of their industry depends entirely upon the production and price of coal-tar crudes and the intermediates which are derived from the crude oils. The dye industry languished and died in England before the war because intermediates were unobtainable except from Germany. In America the few dyestuff manufacturers were practically starving for want of intermediates, and when attempts were made to make aniline oil, the Germans reduced the price until the manufacture of this important intermediate became unprofitable and the one American plant was forced to shut down. Later, the attempt was made again and was successful this time because the interests back of the undertaking were ready to charge off any loss for the sake of obtaining aniline oil made in America.

On one occasion this German method of stifling competition was successfully met by a western manufacturer who undertook to enter the American field with a product made here and offered at the same price quoted by German manufacturers. Within a few weeks the American manufacturer was notified that he "must not" compete with the Germans in this line, and the New York representatives of the German manufacturers cut the price of the German product far below cost. The American company found that the price in Germany was still maintained, and they shipped their entire output across the water and began in Germany a cut-rate campaign which brought the Germans to their senses, and the cut in price in the United States was recalled, and a satisfactory understanding was soon reached by which the American manufacturer was "allowed" to continue in business. Today this company is one of the largest and most progressive concerns in the West.



### Trade Marks in Foreign Countries

With the development of foreign trade American manufacturers will find it necessary to give close attention to the registration of trade marks in South America. Germans located in Argentina, Chile, Peru and Brazil have filed the trade marks, labels and in some cases the business names, of well known firms. Under the laws of these countries the first person to register a trade mark is entitled to its use. American firms have been unable to sell their own goods under the trade mark by which they have become known to the world, until they bought the right to do so from the blackmailers who took advantage of the situation and filed the mark in the Patent Office of the country where it was desired to do business.

The laws vary in each South American country and it is desirable to have legal advice on the steps to be taken in order to avoid trouble. The Argentina correspondent of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS points out in this issue that even when a power of attorney is given to an agent to register a trade mark care must be taken that the registration is made in the name of the firm and not in the agent's name. Twenty-five forms of registration are recognized in the Argentine Republic, and a fee of \$50 must be paid for each and every classification used. The duration of the registration varies from ten to twenty years, and this feature is important because some unscrupulous clique may steal the right to a trade mark when the time expires, if the owner fails to renew the registration.

### Government Aid for Manufacturers

When manufacturers ask "What can the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce do for business?" they hardly realize that this department of the Government has almost trebled in size since the United States entered the war; that the largest industries in the country are seeking and obtaining valuable information to aid them in developing foreign trade plans; and that one of the leading financial institutions has entirely changed its system of doing business through its foreign branches because of information obtained through this Washington bureau.

More than forty industrial problems are being worked out with the co-operation of the Bureau of Standards, and among these are several chemical and dyestuff processes which will be of inestimable value to this industry. In the textile trade a sensation has been caused by the discovery of a method by which cotton fibres can be woven into blankets and similar goods which are just as warm as those made of wool. The success of the experiments was due largely to the discovery of a process which ensures non-conductivity of the cotton.

It was the loss of trade with foreign countries, owing to the war, that made many of these investigations necessary. Optical glass of the right quality was unobtainable in the United States when imports from Belgium, Germany and other sources

were cut off, but today a finer glass is made here than in any country in the world. This situation was brought about by the co-operation of various departments in Washington and glass manufacturers who placed the facilities of their plants at the service of the Government. There are great opportunities for all technical industries to expand by making use of the Government laboratories in solving problems which the manufacturer cannot work out with his more limited facilities.

Commercial attaches are making reports regularly on all industries in the countries where they travel, and when special information is requested concerning raw materials, market opportunities, shipping facilities, tariff rates, port regulations, foreign coinage and rates of exchange, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will investigate conditions and furnish a carefully prepared report. These facilities are available alike for the small manufacturer or the largest industrial enterprise.

### Trying to Stimulate Buying

In an effort to stimulate buying and increase the volume of trade in this country, Secretary Redfield will consult representatives of leading industries on the question of fixing a scale of prices at which manufacturers would be willing to sell. There is no doubt that price recessions are moving very slowly and retailers refuse to stock up, believing there will be a further drop in all commodities. The result is seen in non-employment, the waiting attitude of buyers and dullness in nearly all lines of trade, export as well as domestic.

As a cure for this unhealthy condition it is proposed to obtain prices that will permit Government departments to buy more freely. While some goods may be moved in this way, it must be remembered that manufacturers paid very high prices for raw materials and for labor during the war, and it is hardly to be expected that manufacturers should make all the sacrifices. Gradually these high-priced goods are going into consumption and there is every probability that a revival will take place with the readjustment of manufacturing costs which will enable producers to offer more attractive prices. The situation will then quickly be regulated by the law of supply and demand.

Much of the responsibility for present conditions rests upon Congress which has delayed action on important bills and has kept the country in a chaotic state of uncertainty by discussing public ownership of railroad and other public utilities until capital has become as timid as in war time.

### JAPAN TO SUPPRESS OPIUM TRAFFIC

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 22—The Government has decided to abolish the opium monopoly in the province of Kwangtung and at Tsingtao, China, and on the island of Formosa. The newspapers commend this action as the removal of another source of friction between natives and foreigners in China.



## War Demands for Mercury and Munitions

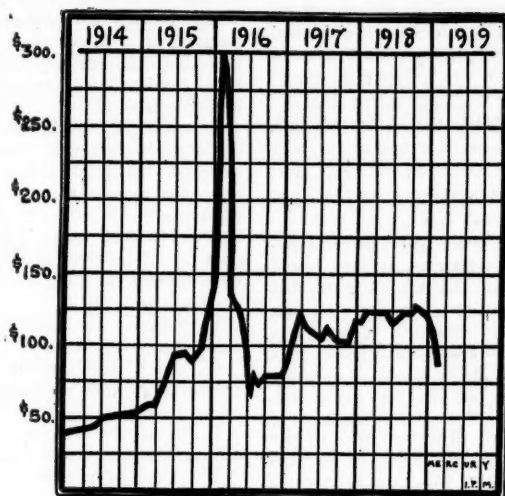
*American Quicksilver Industry, Revived from a State of Lethargy  
by War Requirements, May Again Relapse Unless  
Protected from Foreign Competition*

NOW that the war is over, and the tremendous demand for quicksilver, which brought the industry back to life, no longer exists, the future status of mercury mining interests in the United States is problematical. Previous to the war, competition from European mines had practically driven American producers from the field. From being the foremost producers of the world in 1904, domestic interests had either gone out of business in 1914 or were running with a greatly curtailed output. The war, and the subsequent demand for fulminate of mercury for use as a detonator in cartridges and shells, revived the sleeping industry into a state of bustling energy.

An extract from a recent report on the mercury situation presents the problem concisely. "With the return of peace and a decrease in the Government demand for quicksilver for military purposes, the quicksilver-mining industry, faced with uncertainty as to the future, already shows signs of declining, and unless prices are kept up by some Government action or unless there is a decided fall in the cost of labor and supplies, this decline will probably be rapid in 1919."

At the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, quicksilver was in good supply in the American market at about \$45 a flask. With the beginning of hostilities, the price of the metal began to rise steadily and within a year had doubled in value. At no time since has the market figure gone below twice the normal peace-time level. For a month or so after the war started, \$50 was the selling price for a 75-pound flask. By the end of the year the cost had advanced to \$60, fifty per cent over the forty dollar price which ruled from January until August, 1914.

The price of mercury doubled itself during 1915. From \$60 a flask in January, the selling agents for the mines kept putting up the price steadily in the face of a heavy demand until by the end of the year, \$125 was being paid by munitions makers for the metal. In March the price was about \$65, in April \$75, in May \$85, and in June



### Quicksilver Prices for Five Years

moved into the leading position as the world's chief mercury producers.

Imports of mercury into the United States from London were one of the factors in closing down many American mines in California, Nevada, Texas and Oregon. The suddenly renewed demand for the liquid metal brought on by the war revived this sleeping industry in the West but the recovery was slow and, by the end of 1915 when the British placed an embargo on the exportation of mercury from the United Kingdom, the mines here were not in a position to take care of the sudden enormous demand which was thrown upon them.

As a consequence of the combination of circumstances, prices shot madly upward. Holders of quicksilver were sought after and obtained almost any price up to \$300 a flask for their goods during January, February and March, 1916. Manufacturers of fulminate of mercury, who held contracts for quick time delivery of this detonating material to loading factories, had to have metallic mercury at any price and it was this absolutely necessary demand from munitions makers which was the chief factor in driving the cost to almost ten times the peace price.

By April, 1916, the wild flurry was over and prices began to settle to a level in keeping with the demand and supply, although this kept the figures higher than they had been for any sustained period before. At the beginning of April about \$200 a flask was being asked. The

\$95. November saw \$100 and about this time the growing demand coupled with a temporary acute shortage, began to make prices skyrocket wildly. The quotations advanced \$25 in December to \$125 a flask.

It was during the early part of 1916 that perhaps the most sensational movements took place in quicksilver prices that have ever been recorded in any of the world markets for this product. Back in 1914, American mining interests had to operate on so close a margin of profit that many quicksilver mines had shut down. Where the United States led the world in the production of quicksilver in 1904-1905, by 1914 the Spanish mines, selling their output through London, had

### Fluctuations In Prices of Mercury

[illegible]

removal of the embargo by Great Britain and the beginning of good-sized stocks to arrive here, produced considerable selling pressure and prices tumbled rapidly. At the end of the month and the beginning of May, \$125 was quoted in a declining market. Prices kept falling and in June struck the bottom at \$70 a flask. From this time on until the end of 1916, the market took a stronger turn, ending December at about \$80 with price well sustained and tending upward.

During 1917 the Government stepped in and was the chief influence in holding the market from skipping all over the map. About forty per cent of the output of the principal mines in the United States was requisitioned by the Government at a price of \$105 per flask and an agreement was reached with the producers that quicksilver would not be sold in the open market at a figure exceeding \$125. In January, 1917, the price was \$80, in February it was \$90, and in March touched the highest point of the year at slightly over \$125. From April until the end of 1917, the figures fluctuated between \$105 and \$115.

An interesting point is brought out in the figures showing the annual production of quicksilver in the United States and the manner in which the war demand for munitions gave the American industry a new lease on life. Nineteen seventeen was, as would naturally be expected, the banner year for the mines. In 1913, 20,213 flasks were produced here. The rate at which the domestic production of quicksilver was waning when the war broke out, is shown by the figures for 1914 when 16,548 flasks were turned out in the United States. Recovery due to the war demand did not show in the 1914 totals of production; as a matter of fact the industry was slow to respond even during 1915.

The American output in 1917 was 36,159 flasks valued at \$3,808,266 with an average value per flask of \$105.32. In 1918 a decrease of 2,727 flasks was recorded with a production of 33,432 flasks for the year valued at \$3,942,301 (\$117.92 per flask). The production of 1917 was admitted to be the top figure for the number of mines being worked in the United States at the time, and to exceed this output it was said that the working of new deposits would be necessary. The exigencies of war failed to bring to light any new sources of supply and, even under the unusually stimulating conditions of 1916-1918, the quantity of metal produced could hardly have been exceeded.

Since the beginning of the present year, the quicksilver market in the United States has been characterized by what is seemingly a rapid return to pre-war lethargy. At the turn from 1918 into 1919, \$115 per flask was current for the metal. January and February saw the price decline rapidly until at the beginning of the present month \$80 per flask was quoted. From all indications the industry is declining about as rapidly as possible. American interests cannot compete with the cheap labor of Europe and, unless strong protective measures are taken by Congress to give the American quicksilver people a real peace time chance to supply the domestic market at a fair price, it is predicted that within a few years the industry in this country will be dead.

*"The Birth of Our Phenol Industry" will appear in next week's issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, March 12th. Prices before, during and after the war will be discussed, with the story of how American manufacturers filled the gap made by the cutting off of supplies from Germany.*

## TRADE MARK LAWS IN SOUTH AMERICA

### Right to Sell Goods May Be Denied Firm Failing to Register Name and Label—First Party Registering Secures Complete Right to Trade Mark

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 3.—American firms doing business in South America will find it greatly to their advantage to register their trade marks. The laws here are different from those in the United States. Whoever applies first for a trade mark, registration of label or name, obtains the right to its use. Many British and American firms have found it impossible to sell goods under their own trade mark or label because unscrupulous parties had registered them first. It is then necessary to buy the right from the registrants.

In some of the South American countries, such as Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, a distinction is made between the factory and commercial trade mark, so the firm name as well as the trade mark has to be registered. In Brazil, the cost of a trade mark is higher, if such mark had not been registered in the country of its origin. Once the trade mark there has been issued, it must be used inside of the three succeeding years.

In Bolivia, no trade mark can be used unless it is registered.

Chile has two classes of trade marks, factory and commercial, and both ought to be registered to insure protection.

In Peru, the registration of a trade mark can be effected at any of the consulates of that country.

The cost of registration of a trade mark in any of the South American countries is about \$50, more or less, provided such registration has not to be done under more than one class.

In Argentina, the classification of trade marks is divided into 25 categories according to the nature of the article. A trade mark can be taken out for one, more or all the 25 classes as desired, but for each class the \$50 has to be paid. For all business purposes, it is generally sufficient to have the name or article protected in one or two classifications. The following is a short abstract of each class.

Class 1 Chemical substances used in the arts industries, photos, scientific investigations, in agriculture and horticulture.

Class 2 Substances or products used in medicine, pharmacy, veterinary, or hygiene, natural or prepared drugs, mineral waters, medicinal wines or tonics, insecticides for domestic use.

Class 3 All substances, vegetable, animal or mineral in natural or prepared state, which are used in the manufacture of articles for home use not mentioned in other classes.

Class 4 Metals used in the industries, either in native or manufactured state.

Class 5 Machines and apparatus for all kinds of industries, parts and accessories to same.

Class 6 Chirurgical instruments, also such used in mathematics, science and veterinary.

Class 7 Musical Instruments of all classes.

Class 8 Clocks, watches, and jewelry.

Class 9 Articles of pottery and glass, articles of bronze, cheap jewelry, toys, playing cards, church ornaments.

Class 10 Hardware of all kinds.

Class 11 Guns, revolvers and explosives.

Class 12 Machines and apparatus for transportation.

Class 13 Furniture and decorations.

Class 14 Apparatus for heating, ventilation, refrigeration, and illumination.

Class 15 Cloth and weavings, table cloths and laces.

Class 16 Shoes, clothing, hats, fans, umbrellas, perfumes, gloves.

Class 17 Rubber, crude and manufactured; also articles where same enters in chirurgia and electricity.

Class 18 Articles and printing material, paper, paper boxes, lithographs, typewriters, inks.

Class 19 Skins, hides, trunks and articles of travel.

Class 20 Anything pertaining to electricity, telephones, wireless.

Class 21 Tobacco, plain and manufactured; also articles for smokers.

Class 22 Articles of alimentation and ingredients which enter in same.

Class 23 Beverages in general, not medicinal, with or without alcohol.

Class 24 Products of agriculture not mentioned before; also live animals.

Class 25 Any article not mentioned in the classes before.

The duration of time for which trade marks are registered varies in different countries. In Argentine, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay the time is for 10 years; Brazil 15 years; Ecuador and Colombia 20 years.

In cases where the firm does not personally arrange the registration of a trade mark, a power of attorney is required, made out to the person who makes the application. This power must be attested by the consul of the country where application is to be made.

As the laws in South America give exclusive rights to the person registering a trade mark, American firms should be careful to have such powers of attorney worded in such a way, that registration can only be made in the name of the firm and not the individual.

In Argentine facsimiles of the registration mark are published in the official paper five times in succession, and in this way any subscriber to this publication can easily ascertain what trade marks have been applied for, by whom, and whether they interfere with his prior rights of registration. In case the latter should be the case, objection must be made to the Patent Office within thirty days. The granting of the new patent will be held up by the Patent Office until the case has been settled.

#### MANUFACTURE OF SULPHONIC ACIDS

The Department of Agriculture announces that the Color Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, of this Department, has developed, on a laboratory scale, a new process for the manufacture of certain sulphonic acids. This process, as carried out in the laboratories, appears so promising that it is thought that some manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs in this country may be able to supply their demands for these and other valuable compounds by this process, provided the process can be reproduced upon a technical scale so as to obtain results commensurate with the laboratory investigations. The process refers particularly to the sulphonation in the vapor phase of benzene, naphthalene, and other hydrocarbons.

With a view to helping the chemical industry of this country, the Department of Agriculture announces that it is ready to assist manufacturers who wish to produce these compounds. The expenses of the technical installation and of the labor and materials necessary will of necessity be borne by the firm, individual, or corporation wishing to manufacture the products. The chemists of the Color Laboratory will assist with expert advice, etc. The Department reserves the right to publish all the data obtained from the technical experiments.

This offer of assistance will not be held open by the Department for an indefinite period.

#### NARCOTIC LAW IN U. S. SUPREME COURT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The Supreme Court has declared constitutional the section of the Harrison Anti-narcotic act prohibiting sales of narcotics except on the official forms, or the prescription of a physician. The decisions of lower Federal courts that the section was not related to the collection of excise taxes and was beyond the power of Congress to enact were set aside.

The case came to the Supreme Court on appeal from the action of a lower court in dismissing indictments against C. T. Doremus of Texas, on charges of violating the act.

#### PROFITEERING IN DYES DENIED

**Heavy Risks Assumed and Great Difficulties Encountered—Raw Materials High—Overhead Expense Abnormal—Newark Company Accuses Manufacturers**

Replying to charges that dyestuff manufacturers profiteered during the war at the expense of textile interests, Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of the Grasselli Chemical Co., and member of the Executive Committee of the American Dyes Institute, said recently:

"All things considered, I do not believe the textile manufacturers have had any cause for complaint as far as the price of dyes is concerned. Though the increase in cost of dyes has been great, this has been readily passed along to the ultimate consumer and distributed in such a manner that the burden has not been excessive.

"While it is true that the manufacturer of dyestuffs, in common with most other business men during the war, has charged high prices, which the consumer, in many cases, might think yielded undue profit, it must be borne in mind that the dyemaker had to assume heavy risks and in many cases sail forth into uncharted seas. The difficulties in the way of producing dyestuffs were something enormous. The whole business had to be developed from the raw material up. Entirely new kinds of chemical investigation had to be undertaken, and in some cases these were entirely foreign to our native chemical technique. In fact, we had to build up our enterprise from the very foundations to the finished article, and carry it out under the extreme pressure of a constant demand for the product. All this had to be accomplished in a few years in an endeavor to duplicate an industry which took the German scientists forty years to accomplish.

"All of this made the overhead expense of dye manufacturing abnormally high, and very often this accounted for the fact that the prices charged for the dyestuffs seemed unreasonably high, as compared to the cost of the raw materials entering into their production.

"To-day the dyestuffs industry is settling down to more normal conditions and in many cases the prices are approaching the same standard of pre-war conditions, taking into consideration the difference in costs of raw materials, labor and equipment. As in the case with most other manufactured materials, it will, no doubt, be a number of years before the price of dyestuffs will fall to the same low level of the pre-war German products."

The Aenecke-Ault Company, of Newark, N. J., challenge Dr. Matthews' statement by quoting the following prices for dyestuffs before the war and now:

	Pre-war.	Now selling at
Bromo acid .....	\$0.90	\$10.50
Eosine .....	.56	7.50
Alkali blue .....	.58	7.50
Victoria blue .....	.90	8.00
Methylene blue .....	.55	4.50
Methylene violet .....	.45	2.75
Scarlet .....	.16	1.05
Orange .....	.12	.65
Alizarine 20% paste .....	.16	2.50

The Newark company issued a statement commenting on these prices as follows:

"American dyemakers are rapidly alienating the sympathy of their customers by their unbending atti-



tude in the matter of prices on their products, and those of us who six months ago certainly never felt like using foreign-made dyes again would be only too glad to see them come into the market, so that the new American barons of the dyemakers could be regulated properly. Naturally, we would like to support American industries, but we do not relish being victimized in this way. Neither do we relish the loss of export business because of our inability to compete, due to the present high cost of dyes.

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there was high cost of plant equipment and raw materials during the early part of the war, their raw material costs are now being reduced almost daily, while their equipment has, of course, been more than paid for, and probably over and over again, by the enormous prices they have been getting.

"It is a well known fact that there were less than \$8,000,000 worth of dyes used in this country in the twelve months preceding the war, of which \$1,600,000 worth were American-made, but that during 1918 sales of American-made dyes aggregated more than \$200,000,000! The difference, therefore, between these aggregate costs to the consumer is so enormous that it cannot be accounted for on any other score but profiteering, pure and simple."

The fact that there are several dyestuff plants for sale was pointed out by a prominent manufacturer as evidence that the profits in the industry are not excessive. He said the profiteering complained of must have been by speculators and irresponsible brokers. He continued:

"It stands to reason that prices were bound to rise during the early days of the industry in the United States, for otherwise it could not have been established in competition with a \$500,000,000 industry in Germany. At the beginning of the war, there were five leading importers in this country who had four months supply of dyestuffs on hand. One of the leading questions was, whether pre-war prices should prevail, or should the price be increased as a majority of textile manufacturers expected. One of the leading importers sent out circulars to the effect that pre-war prices would continue as long as the present supply lasted. The supply was soon exhausted and leading importers chartered a German submarine to transport a \$1,000,000 cargo of dyes from Europe, which necessitated an increase in price, owing to the extra expense which the importers assumed in order to compensate the German government for the two trips which the submarine made to this country in 1916.

"When United States entered the war, dyestuff manufacturers were facing a very difficult proposition. Here was a new industry, hardly known in this country, which must be developed in order to supply the textile manufacturers with their needs. Without doubt, large sums of money were wasted on buildings and equipment, which were put into place hurriedly, in order to meet the emergencies. Then again it must be remembered that the German chemists were forty years in building up the industry over there, and yet America has done in four years about all that the Germans accomplished, with the aid of their Government, unlimited capital, well trained scientists, and expert salesmen who knew the trade from a practical standpoint."

Zinc dust imported by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Yokohama, Japan, was ordered reappraised by the Board of General Appraisers, last week, and entered at .2268 yen per pound.

## USE OF FILMS IN FOREIGN TRADE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 4.—A decided impetus can be given the sale of American-made drugs and toilet preparations abroad by the use of motion picture films, according to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, who recently appeared before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce to urge that an appropriation of \$100,000 be provided for the purpose of enlightening foreign nations regarding American products.

"Our suggestions are very modest," the Secretary told the members of the committee. "We have sent abroad recently some 30 commercial attaches and trade commissioners. We want to furnish them, and certain consulates, with motion-picture projectors. Our manufacturers will be glad to furnish films for this purpose, but there will be some expense incurred in editing and supplying titles in different languages. By editing, I mean removing objectionable features and reducing advertising to a suitable minimum. It is impossible for a private concern to accumulate sufficient information on all markets to be certain that offense will not be given occasionally, but we have experts for each district who are capable of censoring films from the point of view of the foreigner."

China, especially, is an excellent field for this sort of propaganda, declared Mr. Redfield. A large number of films have already been exhibited in the principal cities to very appreciative audiences composed of Government officials and leading importers and merchants, who have repeatedly expressed their surprise at the efficient American methods shown.

"We want to tell people who we are, what we manufacture and how, and what our manufactures look like and how they are used," he said. "We want to build up a tradition that quantity production and shop organization, those great American ideas, are supreme factors in determining the quality and price of goods. This can be done very efficiently by means of motion pictures, as we have already demonstrated, on a small scale, in China."

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS

There is general agreement among observers of business conditions that the slowness with which prices are receding from their high war levels, and the certainty that they will come down eventually, have combined to make buyers timid about making contracts. The rule of day-to-day purchasing therefore continues in effect, and producers are not accumulating stocks except where there is a prospect of foreign markets. The result is a steady increase of non-employment. This tendency to mark time, arising from ordinary conditions of demand and supply, is aggravated by the uncertainty of Congress in handling problems affecting fundamental industries, says the Guaranty Trust Company in its semi-monthly letter. Railroads and shipping are subjects of extended debate but definite action is wanting. A tendency to dally with the possibilities of extending Government ownership and control is not helping the situation.

H. H. Whyte has been elected vice-president of the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, to succeed H. K. Mulford who resigned. Mr. Whyte was born in Scotland in 1873 and entered the employ of the H. K. Mulford Co. in 1902.

# British Wrestle with Dye Problems

## *New Import Licensing Board May Buy German-made Colors Needed in England*

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 20—All our chemical markets show the same symptoms at present. Home demand is distinctly flat but export trade would be fairly brisk if shipping were a less ticklish matter to arrange. Labor troubles interrupt home trading and consumers are unanimous in believing that prices will fall all round. Consequently they delay the placing of orders and the buying is altogether from hand to mouth. Values now favor buyers in some important technical items. Bichromates are noticeably in better supply and there are plenty of resale parcels that "give the laugh" to dealers' quotations. Potash and soda salts in fact are generally lower and contracts are being booked for the year's supply of caustic soda and bleaching powder. This is the exception to the dullness of business generally and the reason is the shortness of supply. Low stocks in fact are quite sufficient to account for the steadiness of prices and a fairly brisk movement in the textile and paper trades would keep values from falling rapidly as demand would easily exceed supply. This has to be borne in mind by those who are looking for a rapid slump.

### Shipping Situation Acute

In some items—saltcake for instance—manufacturers report a better export business, but shipping arrangements seem almost as difficult to adjust as ever. The export houses are feeling the competition of America in the South American and Scandinavian markets. The drop in freights will be in favor of American business but this has already been discounted to some extent and it is mainly the short home supply that is affecting shipping. Fertilizers, however, have been quiet here, and some permits have been granted for the shipment of sulphate of ammonia which is still under official control.

Arrangements have been made for the release of technical chemists from the army but it is a very slow affair and the absence of the skilled chemical worker is widely felt. The Decentralization Department has just arranged for the return to civil life of professional consulting analytical and research chemists, all badly wanted, but their actual release will probably be just as dilatory.

The Government has just allowed the publication of the details of the terrible explosion at the munition works of Brunner Mond & Co. at Silvertown on January 19, 1917. The writer heard the explosion twenty miles away and shortly afterwards received the news of the heroic death of that very able chemist Andrea Angel. Silvertown is a nest of chemical factories and the headquarters of the British Alizarine Co. In the fire and explosion 69 people lost their lives, 72 were seriously injured, while 328 suffered slight injuries. The cause of the fire is unknown, there was no survivor who could testify on the point. Not only were the munition buildings destroyed, but warehouses and other property covering an area of about three-quarters of a square mile were seriously damaged. In Camberwell, Deptford, Lewisham and Greenwich extensive damage was done.

Circumstances largely connected with Levinsteins' American commitments have prevented the complete combine of British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein, Ltd., that was at first contemplated. The amalgamation now arranged, which makes the two companies branches of the same concern, but leaves them separate entities, is not quite an accomplished fact, but the necessary arrangements are almost completed. Probably early in March the British Dyestuffs Corporation Ltd., will come into working existence, and it will be something in the nature of an experiment. Success and a speeding up of quantity, quality and range of colors manufactured at Manchester and Huddersfield may lead to tighter bonds between the companies and the taking in of other concerns. In the same Yorkshire valley in which the hamlet of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., has expanded into the industrial city of British Dyes, Ltd., are the fine works of L. B. Holliday & Co. Ltd., a much larger synthetic chemical factory than existed in England before the war. There is nothing to prevent all these works in the valley being linked together and this would probably be the first step in the greater amalgamation.

Major Leo Holliday, of the old firm of Read Holliday & Sons, spent the first two years of the war at the front with the forces, and on his return converted a desert into a synthetic chemical works which challenges comparison in perfection of plant with anything on the banks of the Rhine. Going in strongly and with notable success for pharmaceutical preparations the company has now also produced representatives of almost every class of color and is adding to the range very rapidly. They are very strong in basics and in sulphur colors without the free sulphide which is the bane of the calico printers, who are the hardest class of color users to satisfy and who are the least satisfied with the progress that has been made in our British industry.

### Calico Printers Dissatisfied

On this point there is a great misunderstanding of the position of British Dyes, Ltd. It is sometimes referred to as "the Government company" and from this it seems to be inferred that it is in a favored position. As a matter of fact the Government has assisted it to the extent of a secured loan, and not a jot further. In its building and equipment it has had as tough a fight for priority as Levinstein's or Holliday's, and they have all done wonders in a constant war with the difficulties of shortness of labor and material. In the worst days of shortness of color our dyers were little disposed to make allowances, and British Dyes, as "the Government company" came in for most of the kicks. In his journey throughout the textile districts of England and Scotland the writer found that the general idea seemed to be that Government assistance should have worked wonders in color making; in his visits to the color works he found that apart from an insufficient loan the Government participation in synthetic chemistry was mainly displayed in the positive hindrance of red tape. To-

day the dyers are fairly satisfied; the calico printers remain to be conciliated but their position from the point of view of color supply must daily be growing better.

Levinstein progress is in some ways the most noticeable because of the great difficulties overcome. The company started with an old Turkey red dyeworks which seemed to be completely shut in. Consequently, in swelling into a chemical town they had every difficulty in the way of acquisition, demolition and construction, and got over them all in spite of the super-added obstructiveness of these troublesome times.

#### Work Done at Levinstein's

What they have done and how they now stand has just been dilated upon without exaggeration by the chairman in a final speech to the shareholders. With the amalgamation he retires into private life. During the past twelve months, owing to the restrictions imposed by the Government, the Ellesmere Port factory was compelled to go on short time for over two months, creating for a period a shortage of synthetic indigo in this country from which we have not fully recovered. In addition to the manufacture of indigo great developments have taken place in the manufacture of dyestuffs akin to indigo, and a considerable number of these fast vat colors previously only manufactured in Germany have been put on the market during the last twelve months. The production of Levinstein dyes in the year ending June 30, 1918, was seven and one-half times the production of the former year. The expansion of the production of intermediate products is even more important. In 1914 they made 1,403,490 pounds of intermediate products. In 1918 their production of intermediate products was 15,169,122 pounds, nearly eleven times the production of 1914, and this figure comprises over 150 products. Moreover, as they could not buy all the nitric acid and oleum required for the manufacture of intermediate products they had to make them. In 1918 they made 22,619,365 pounds of these acids of which they had made none in 1914.

Free-trade is a fetish in England and is not going to be relinquished even in favor of this pivotal industry. As it is universally recognized that some form of protection is necessary for at least a term, the alternative is control of imports. A strong committee of color makers and color users has been appointed with a Board of Trade secretary and the question of what dyestuffs will be received with thanks and what will be shut out will be in the hands of these experts. So far the idea has been to leave the actual buying to the individual and as a correspondent of the "Times" very justly points out this will not work.

#### Control of Dye Imports

The Germans have already declared their intention of abiding by their old business policy of not selling their colors without substantial orders for every day sorts. The "Times" correspondent, whose remarks have been well received all over the country, says that the remedy is that the buying must be done in bulk. The Board must buy for everybody and be in the strong position of a national purchaser. Moreover he makes the very sensible suggestion of a Government subsidy in the case of colors that are made in England, but in insufficient quantities. This would work in this way.

Say that the British makers were producing Diamond Black and could not sell the quantities they produced at less than \$2 a pound whereas it could be bought in Germany at \$1.50. The Government

purchase would buy the lacking amount in Germany and sell both the British and the German products at \$1.50 to consumers. The idea is that the British dye maker would quickly be able to make up the leeway and the plan would give him protection during his probationary period. Joseph Turner, of British Dyes Ltd., goes farther. He would make it a matter for the Peace Conference to deal with. One of the terms of peace should be that Germany should supply us with the dyestuffs of which we stand in need without any of her old time stipulations of "no this without that."

#### FUNDS FOR CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 4—The sum of \$5,628 will be needed by the Federal Trade Commission to conclude its investigations of sulphuric acid, according to William B. Colver, chairman of the commission, who has urged Congress to appropriate the necessary funds. The commission will also require \$883 for its investigations of chestnut extract; \$1,938 for studies of wood chemicals, and \$105 for dynamite and glycerin.

These investigations, Commissioner Colver declared, should be concluded, even though the war is over. The work of the commission along this line has been materially reduced since the signing of the armistice, but these cases have progressed so far, and the information to be secured is so important, that it is believed they should be carried to completion.

"Although our work was curtailed rapidly the reason it was not curtailed more rapidly is because, on the advice of the War Industries people and various Government agencies, it was decided best to continue important large cost findings that were being done, and that had been carried on for nearly a year until we could round out the year," said Commissioner Colver. "Those figures are useful to other agencies of the Government, the Tariff Commission, the Labor Department, the Department of Commerce, and others, because it was the largest and most comprehensive piece of work of that sort that has ever been undertaken by the Government, and to break it off, say, at the end of ten months or eleven months of a whole year in a big industry would have seemed to have been an inexcusable waste of opportunity, and so we have gone on."

#### BUREAU OF COMMERCE CHANGES

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Grosvenor M. Jones, of Ohio, and Roy S. MacElwee, of New York, as first and second assistant chiefs of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Mr. Jones, who has been second assistant chief of the bureau since February, 1918, is promoted to first assistant chief to take the place of Chauncey D. Snow, who resigned to undertake important work for the bureau in Europe. Mr. Jones, who has been in the service of the Government for the greater part of the past 13 years, has been engaged in various important branches of the work of this bureau for nearly six years.

Dr. MacElwee, the new second assistant chief of the bureau, has had a broad commercial experience in Europe, where he spent several years in study and five or six years in private commercial work for several important American manufacturing concerns. He has thereby acquired a practical knowledge of commercial conditions in Germany and France.



### *Notes of Companies*

The Inland Chemical Company, Tipton, Ind., has filed notice of a change in its corporate name to the Inland Alkaloid Company.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company is considering plans for the construction of a large new warehouse addition to its plant at Buffalo.

The Acorn Refining Company, 8205 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has completed plans for the construction of a new addition to its plant, to cost \$6,000.

The Independent Oil & Fertilizer Works, Columbus, Ohio, has filed notice of an increase in its capitalization to \$150,000, to provide for general expansion.

The Gerhard Mennen Chemical Company, 42 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., has filed notice with the County Clerk, of a change in its corporate name to The Mennen Company.

The Caldwell Syrup Pepsin Company, Monticello, Ill., has awarded building contracts for the construction of a new four-story and basement manufacturing plant at a cost of \$75,000.

N. Drassner, 1919 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has completed plans for the construction of a new two-story chemical manufacturing plant, to be located at 612-16 Moore Street. The works are estimated to cost \$20,000.

The Belladonna Products Manufacturing Company, Glendale, Cal., has filed notice of authorization to operate for the production of belladonna products. A. M. Salyer, 129 North Central Avenue, Glendale, is one of the incorporators.

The American Castor Oil Company, Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., has awarded a contract for the construction of a number of new buildings to be located at Pauls Valley, Okla., for the manufacture of peanut oil, castor oil, and byproducts. J. E. Lawhead is manager.

The Eastern Potash Company, 120 Broadway, New York, is having plans prepared for the construction of a large new chemical plant to be located in the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J., on a site comprising about 20 acres of land. The plant will include a number of brick and steel structures, and is estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000.

The United States Potash & Brick Corporation, Roanoke, Va., with a capital of \$1,000,000, has perfected its organization, and is planning for the erection of a large plant on a site comprising approximately 15 acres, to cost, with equipment, in the neighborhood of \$500,000. It is understood that plans call for a daily capacity of 25 tons of caustic potash, and 500,000 brick. H. O. Spangler is president.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has recently acquired a large tract of land on the Cooper River in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., comprising approximately 127 acres, for about \$233,000. It is understood that the company is planning to utilize the property as a site for the construction of a large new refinery for the production of refined oil, gasoline, fuel oils, asphalt road oils, and kindred specialties.

### WHITNEY EXPLAINS NARCOTIC LAW

**Ex-Senator With Commissioner Richardson Confers With New York Drug Trade and Interprets Doubtful Portions of New York Law—Strong Opposition To Out-of-State Registry—Admits Bill Has Loop-hole**

Vigorous objection to the present New York State Narcotic Law was brought out by the discussion at a conference between Ex-senator George H. Whitney, Commissioner Frank Richardson, Chief of the State Narcotic Department, and the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade. This feature is the section of the law which stipulates that every manufacturer or dealer who sells a narcotic drug within New York State must be registered with the Narcotic Commission. This means that no New York drug houses may purchase narcotics from a maker or dealer outside of the state for shipment within the state unless the person or firm from whom he buys the goods is registered in New York.

The attack on this portion of the law was led by Irving McKesson of McKesson and Robbins and Howell Foster of Schieffelin and Company. They both claimed it is an unjust restriction on business of the drug trade in this state, that it introduced many complicated problems into what used to be a simple transaction and that it will bring protests from the trade in other states. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly opposed to this section of the law. Assurance was given the members present, that for a short time at least, the enforcement of this portion of the law would not be at all rigid and that the trade would be given ample opportunity to adjust itself to the situation. Senator Whitney stated further that the whole law will be administered with as few restrictions and as little harshness as possible. His plea for the co-operation of the drug trade met with a hearty applause.

Representatives of approximately forty well-known New York manufacturers, wholesale and retail druggists, attended the meeting and at its close offered a unanimous vote of commendation to the Commissioners for the manner in which they have co-operated with the drug trade in administering the narcotic situation in the state. A resolution opposing the Townley Bill was passed. Commissioner Frank Richardson, Chief of the State Narcotic Department, was also present but outside of answering one or two questions, took little part in the discussion.

The meeting was arranged with a view to clearing up various hazy and difficultly understood features of the State Narcotic Law. Senator Whitney was bombarded with questions from all quarters on the law and definite rulings were made as to the method of enforcement of certain obscure phrases among the regulations.

In replying to various questions Senator Whitney said that the old Walker Law has been completely done away with and superseded by the present law. He recommended the use of both federal and state order blanks when New York houses bought outside of the state. In the case of third party orders, that is, where the firm receiving the order for a narcotic cannot fill, he advised attaching the original narcotic order blank to the letter written to the third party in lieu of the second party making a new order. This would simplify the record keeping.

The general trend of Senator Whitney's replies intimated that the law was aimed at the drug peddler and that common-sense methods of doing business in

narcotics by well-known and reputable drug houses would be restricted as little as possible and that minor and technical violations of the law would be overlooked temporarily.

That the present New York State Narcotic Law has a loop-hole through which unscrupulous druggists may easily sell habit forming drugs illicitly and escape detection by the state authorities, was admitted by the ex-senator.

The provision of the law which permits that a druggist may keep a record of the totals of narcotics which he dispenses or which he uses in the preparation of medicines gives the opportunity to say that any amount of a drug was used to make up a certain quantity of a proprietary article and sold as such, when in reality, it was illegally sold to drug addicts. Provided the actual amounts of narcotics which the druggist bought and dispensed were not large enough to excite the suspicions of the State Department inspectors, he could violate the law without detection.

#### NEW (SIXTH) EDITION OF ERA DOSE BOOK

The new (sixth) edition of the Era Dose Book reflects the interest that pharmacists and physicians are taking in international activities, particularly in pharmacy and medicine. Thus, in the list of medicinal substances exceeding 4,000 in number, more than 1,000 being new and not included in the previous edition, are represented the official drugs and chemicals of the principal pharmacopoeias of the world, beside hundreds of the newer remedies. There is also a section of the book containing a convenient list of prescription and pharmaceutical terms in the leading foreign languages with their English equivalents, and a comprehensive list of Latin words and phrases used in prescription writing, with corresponding contractions and English equivalents. Another new and valuable feature is the table showing the "Alcohol and Narcotic Content of U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations," and the "Table of Solubilities," both prepared expressly for this work by Prof. A. B. Stevens, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan.

This volume, which is of vest pocket size and contains 208 pages, is much more than a dose book. It is a veritable encyclopaedia of information for pharmacists, physicians, veterinarians, nurses, hospital stewards and students, presenting in epitomized form all kinds of reference data relating to the practice of pharmacy and allied sciences. Boiled-down information concerning poisons and their antidotes, conversion factors, mathematical memoranda; just the book the druggist or clerk needs for ready reference. Send 50c to D. O. Haynes & Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y., for a copy.

#### CHARGE CHICLETS WITH UNFAIR METHODS

The Federal Trade Commission has cited the American Chicle Co., to appear before the Commission in Washington, March 28th, declaring it has reason to believe this firm, makers of "Chiclets," with the intent, purpose and effect of intimidating customers of its competitor, Independent Chewing Gum Co., Newark, N. J., makers of "Chicle Dainties," during the past two years has instituted numerous suits against jobbers distributing "Chicle Dainties," charging unfair and unlawful competition with "Chiclets."

These suits, the complaint alleges, were not made in good faith and for the purpose of determining the rights of the American Chicle Company, but with the purpose of causing customers and dealers generally to cease purchasing and dealing in products of the Independent Chewing Gum Company.

### Books of Trade Interest

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS.** By D. P. Smelser, Ph.D., 150 pages, forming part of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Published by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Manufacturers will take great interest in the facts gathered by Dr. Smelser from trade union publications and interviews with trade-union officials. The subjects discussed are the trade union theory of unemployment, local union employment bureaus and the methods of conducting them, union agencies for the distribution of workmen, and unemployment insurance. A great handicap in the work of distributing men for employment is the unwillingness of workers, especially those with families, to move to other places. The union rights of seniority are discussed at length, and the statistics showing the wide fluctuation in percentages of unemployment from month to month.

**A RECONSTRUCTION LABOR POLICY.** Edited by C. H. Crennan, Ph.D., 200 pages. The bi-monthly issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Published by The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subject of the January number is discussed at length by more than twenty leaders in industrial life, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles M. Schwab, Samuel Gompers, Mary Anderson, assistant director in the Woman in Industry Service, Department of Labor; and Mary Van Kleeck, formerly Instructor on Industrial Conditions, N. Y. School of Philanthropy.

I. W. Litchfield, in charge of the skilled labor for the U. S. Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor, tells of the U. S. Employment Service and Demobilization. Mary Anderson writes of "Wages for Women Workers", advocating equal pay for equal work. John A. Lapp, director of investigations, Ohio Health and Old Age Insurance Commission, has an article on the "Health Problems of Industrial Workers."

**AMERICAN METHODS IN FOREIGN TRADE.** A guide to export selling policy. By George C. Vedder. 12 mo. 197 pages. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York.

The preface of this book starts with the statement, "American manufacturers are not the best exporters in the world, but the best exporters in the world are American manufacturers." Following the last chapter there is found a L'envoi, a reassurance that the progress of the world has not been permanently checked. Thus the author starts with the logical and ends with the sentimental, filling in between these two limits with the ordinary facts and methods of business.

In determining the export prices, it is advocated that they be made on the cost basis. Whether or not this be the true basis of selling the products of manufacturers, it must be noted that many of our largest industries have not inaugurated this policy. Mr. Vedder also maintains that all trade nationalizing devices are in theory wrong, as reciprocity treaties, national trade marks, and special legislation like the Webb-Pomerene Act.

This book sets forth the ordinary facts of sales policy gained by common sense and experience. Any manufacturer intending to enter upon exportation would certainly be acquainted at least with the things brought out in this book. Any person not possessing such knowledge gained by experience, has no right to contemplate developing foreign trade. Accordingly, this book is of interest to the general reader who has had no experience nor knowledge in sales policies and methods.

## Trade Comment and Gossip

The Meyer Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, announces that the company has opened a permanent office at 101 Beekman street, New York, to handle its increasing business in the East. Robert A. Hevenor is in charge.

The American Toilet Goods Co., Boston, Mass., was burned out on Feb. 9, with loss of \$14,000. The company rented a new factory on the 12th, adjusted their fire loss on the 15th, and moved to 40 Harrison avenue on the 17th.

F. H. Putt, president of the Seneca Alkaloid Co., was in Houston, Tex., recently, looking for a site for a quinine factory which will use an extract made from cinchona bark obtained in South America, where the extraction plant will be located.

The Board of Directors of the General Chemical Co. was re-elected last week, and the Board then chose the following officers: William H. Nichols, chairman; W. H. Nichols, Jr., president; James L. Morgan, secretary; Lancaster Morgan, treasurer.

The Ensley plant of the Steel Cities Chemical Co., Birmingham, Ala., has begun the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The plant has cost \$500,000, owing to the installation of modern machinery not included in the original estimate of \$300,000.

The Alien Property Custodian sold 1,000 shares, the entire outstanding capital stock of the Bauer Chemical Co., Inc., to Pfeiffer & Mermer of St. Louis and New York, on their bid of \$150,000, at the auction sale held on Tuesday. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Alien Property Custodian.

Final shipment of poison gas manufactured in the Cleveland, Ohio, district, was made last week when fifteen cars of the material were sent from the government plant at Willoughby, Ohio, to Edgewood, N. J. Officials say that a commercial use for the material will be sought by chemists.

Frederick H. Cone & Co., Inc., has sued the Raritan Chemical Works in the Supreme Court, for \$5,324 for alleged breach of contract in failing to accept twenty-five tons of caustic soda according to the terms of the contract. The defendant declares the plaintiff broke the contract by not complying with the terms.

Captain Izaac, a blind French hero, who is attending the Superior School of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund at Neuilly, near Paris, has learned the English language since going to the school, and recently made an authorized French translation of H. M. Taylor's book entitled "Mathematical and Chemical Notations."

The Society of Importers of Fats and Oils has appealed to the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States and the British Chief Censor, saying that both Dutch importers and foreign exporters are making every effort to effect a revival of international trade, but that these efforts threaten to be doomed to failure by the extremely long delay in telegraphic intercourse between Holland and Great Britain and the United States.

The British Board of Trade has appointed the following as members of the trade and licensing committee: Lord Colwyn, chairman; Henry Allen, Milton S. Sharp, and Lennox B. Lee, T. Taylor, J. Turner, Dr. H. Levisstein, J. U. Woolcock, and W. H. Dawson. The function of the committee will be to determine the colors and intermediates which shall be licensed for import into the United Kingdom after the conclusion of peace.

In reversing the decision of the District Court of Hudson County, New Jersey, in the action against the Butterworth-Judson Corporation for maintaining a nuisance, the State Supreme Court said: "An indictment for a nuisance can only be found in the county in which the act resulting in the nuisances is committed and not in any county they may affect." The indictment alleged that disagreeable odors were carried from Newark to Kearny.

Declaring there is a large amount of merchandise stored on the various floors of the Appraisers' Stores in New York City which would readily cause a quick hot fire, Secretary of the Treasury Glass has asked Congress to appropriate \$116,000 with which to provide additional fire protection for the building. The Board of Fire Underwriters of New York has called the attention of the Treasury Department to the fire hazards and has declared the building to be a dangerous fire trap.

Five officials of the Society of Chemical Industry, of Basle, Switzerland, are reported to be on their way to the United States to study conditions in the chemical and dyestuff industries. There is considerable speculation on the object of their visit. With the well-known discernment for bargains for which the Swiss are celebrated it is considered possible that the visitors may be looking for investments, or perhaps they will study the possibility of establishing factories here.

Major General W. L. Sibert, director of chemical warfare service, was a speaker at a meeting of the Cleveland (O.) Engineering Society and the American Chemical Society at Chamber of Commerce Hall last week. General Sibert outlined the importance of the chemist in the war, and the possibilities that will be opened up to chemistry as an indirect result of the conflict. General Sibert commanded the first division of American troops in France. He built the Gatun locks and dam of the Panama Canal.

The movement to obtain an equitable distribution of patents for German dyes is said to have been started by the Grasselli Chemical Co., of Cleveland, which has arranged to go into the manufacture of dyestuffs on a more extensive scale, as part of its general chemical business. The movement will consist of an attempt to show the Alien Property Custodian's office that a pool of chemical producers, not for profit, should buy these patents for German dyes, so that no one concern may gain a monopoly. The plan is to make the pool a holding company with power to license any manufacturer of dyes who desires to make the colors for which the Alien Property Custodian now holds the patents.



## The Drug and Chemical Market

### BUYING DRUGS IN SMALL LOTS

**Prices Still Tending Downward and Consumers Purchasing Only for Immediate Needs—Essential Oils Quiet—Imports of Botanicals Small.**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acid, acetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Sodium citrate, 25c lb.
Juniper berries, 1c lb.	Stillingia, 2c lb.
Poke root, 1c lb.	Sunflower seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Wormseed, American, 2c lb.	
Declined	
Acetanilid, 3c lb.	Oil Wintergreen, artif., 10c lb.
Acetphenetidin, 25c lb.	Paris Green, 5c lb.
Acid salicylic, 10c lb.	Poppy heads, 25c lb.
Alcohol, den., 3c lb.	Poppy seed, Ind., 1c lb.
Anise seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Mercury, \$5 flask
Arrowroot, St. Vin., 2c lb.	Mercurials—
Balm Gilead buds, 15c lb.	Bisulphate, 11c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.	Blue mass, 5c lb.
Caraway seed, Afr., 3c lb.	Blue oint., 30%, 5c lb.
Celery seed, 1c lb.	50% 7c lb.
Cloves, Zan., 1c lb.	Calomel, 11c lb.
Ether, 5c lb.	Corros. sublimate, 10c lb.
Glycerin, C.P., dyn., $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Red precip., 12c lb.
Henbane, dom., 10c lb.	White precip., 11c lb.
Lycopodium, 15c lb.	With chalk, 9c lb.
Mandrake root, 2c lb.	Salol, 10c lb.
Methyl salicy., 10c lb.	Sodium salicy., 10c lb.
Mustard seed, 1c @ $\frac{2}{3}$ c lb.	Squill, white, 2c lb.
Oil cloves, 15c lb.	Stramonium, 5c lb.

General movements of prices continue downward in the drug and chemical market. Buying in some items is reported to have picked up during the week but on the whole the purchase of small lots for immediate needs is still characteristic. The market is nervous with both buyers and sellers watching closely for indications upon which they may base their future course. Buyers in many quarters maintain their attitude that prices are too high and must come down before their interest will be aroused.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

With the exception of a sharp jump in the price of sodium citrate, all price movements in the pharmaceutical group have been downward. Quicksilver declined five dollars during the week and manufacturers of mercurials have cut their prices because of the market condition of the raw material. Salicylic acid and all salicylates declined ten cents per pound on the lower cost of carbolic acid. Acetanilid moved duce price. Denatured alcohol has been reduced and although second hands continue to undersell the reduced price. Denaturad alcohol has been reduced and continued very weak. Better buying of glycerin at a reduced figure is reported by refiners. Manufacturers of ether announce a cut in the price of this product.

**Acetanilid**—Manufacturers have announced a reduction of three cents per pound for the U. S. P. product. They are offering goods at 49c a pound. Second hands are selling their holdings all the way down to 45c a pound. The market is weak, even at the present reduction. Supplies of aniline oil are good and production of acetanilid is reflected in the price.

**Acetphenetidin**—Selling competition is said to be responsible for material offered at lower figures. For the U. S. P. \$2.50 to \$2.60 a pound is being done on most of the business passing.

**Acid Salicylic**—The price of salicylic acid and all salicylates has been cut by manufacturers in keeping

with the lower cost of carbolic acid. For U. S. P. acid 45c@50c is quoted in first hands.

**Alcohol**—Denatured continues to decline in a weak market. Second hands evidently still hold large supplies which they are trying hard to get rid of. They are underselling manufacturers consistently in their efforts to unload without sustaining further losses in the falling market. The price has gone down about three cents per gallon during the last week with makers offering at 40c@42c for the 180 proof. Second hands are reported to be selling at 39c a gallon. For the 188 proof 42c@44c is current. Wood alcohol is without change at \$1.28@1.30 for the 95 and \$1.31@1.33 for the 97. U. S. P. is still quoted at the level prevailing last week.

**Camphor**—Spot supplies of Japanese refined camphor are experiencing a periodic shortage in the meagre stocks which have been offered on the local market during the past few months. Prices are very firm but without change in first hands at \$2.60@2.65 a pound for slabs. In jobbing quarters the figure has been advanced owing to the tightness with which importers are holding their supplies.

**Dragon's Blood**—For the mass according to quality, 30c@40c is the range. The only holder of reeds in this market is reported to have disposed of the last lot and the market is bare of available supplies. The nominal figure is \$4.50 a pound.

**Ether**—Manufacturers announce a reduction of about five cents per pound in the various grades of ether. U. S. P., 1900, is quoted at 23c@30c a pound according to quantity. Washed ether is 27c@34c a pound. U. S. P. 1880 casts 35c@42c.

**Glycerin**—Both dynamite and C. P. glycerin have been brought down a half cent per pound by refiners. For the C. P. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound is quoted while 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is the dynamite figure. Saponifications are offered at 11c@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and soap lye at 10c a pound. At these new levels buying has begun to pick up, according to reports from refiners, and during the past few days business has been good. Consumers evidently believe that the present figure is somewhere in the neighborhood of where it should be at this time and have entered the market again. It is confidently predicted that prices will go no lower, the current levels being the bottom of the market. If the demand for fats to export grows heavy it is expected that somewhat of a recovery will be seen in the glycerin market.

**Lycopodium, U. S. P.**—Good supplies of this powder have been effective in bringing down the price about fifteen cents per pound. Quotations are made now at \$1.50.

**Mercury**—Quicksilver continues on its downward path without stopping, falling off at the rate of about \$5 on the price of flasks per week. The figure at the present time is \$80 per flask as compared with \$85 last week and \$115 at the beginning of the year. Demand is at a minimum with plentiful offerings.

**Mercurials**—Manufacturers continue to reduce the figures for mercury preparations as fast as metallic quicksilver keeps falling in price. The basic price for the calomel is \$1.51 a pound, a reduction of 11c per pound. The bisulphate has also gone down 11c during the week and is quoted at \$1.09. Mercuric bichloride is ten cents lower at \$1.41 for the crystals

and \$1.36 a pound for the powdered and granular. Blue mass, whole, costs 75c, blue ointment, 50 per cent, \$1.02 and the 30 per cent 73c a pound. For the red precipitate \$1.66 a pound is the figure for the crystals and \$1.76 for the powdered. White precipitate costs \$1.80 for the crystals and five cents more for powdered. Mercury with chalk is quoted at 75c a pound. From present indications if the price of metallic mercury keeps going down lower prices in the future may be seen.

**Paris Green**—This product in kegs has been reduced about five cents per pound and is quoted at 35c@37c.

**Salol**—In keeping with a lower figure for the acid, phenyl salicylate has gone down 10c a pound to 95c @ \$1.05.

**Sodium citrate**—Makers of this product have advanced the price sharply about 25c a pound and now quote \$1.33 for the U. S. P. IX crystals and ten cents more for the granular. Citric acid is firm without change.

**Sodium salicylate**—The U. S. P. product is available at a reduction of 10c per pound. Manufacturers are quoting 50c@55c a pound. Cheaper cost of raw material is responsible for the decline.

#### Essential Oils

The market for essential oils has been quiet during the past week and as a whole tending downward. Oil of peppermint and spearmint firmly maintain their strong positions due to scarcity without any change in price. Artificial oil of wintergreen has been marked down by makers due to cheaper salicylic acid. Oil of cloves is available at cheaper figures.

**Oil of Cloves**—Freer supplies of the raw material at a reduced figure have brought down the cost of oil of cloves about 15c per pound. Quotations are now given at \$2.40@ \$2.45 a pound for material in cans and slightly higher in bottles.

**Oil of Peppermint**—Although no changes have been made in the price levels during the past week, the acute scarcity of this product has held the ruling figures firm. For material in tins about \$8.50 is the dominating quotation. The redistilled ranges higher from \$8.75@ \$9.00 while material in bottles is held at \$9.00 a pound. The ideas of different holders of goods vary as to just what the price should be but the figures are a fair average.

**Oil of Spearmint**—This product is without change at the high price of last week. Quotations are made at \$8.50@ \$9.00 per pound according to seller and this level is firmly maintained.

**Oil of Wintergreen**—Artificial oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate) has been reduced 10c per pound in line with the cheaper cost of salicylic acid. Makers quote 50c@60c a pound.

#### Crude Drugs

Imports of botanicals continue small. Domestic supplies are reduced but as it is late in the season, holders are desirous of realizing on remaining goods before stocks of the new season arrive. There is little activity with a hand to mouth business.

Juniper berries, poke root, stillingia, American wormseed and sunflower seed have scored advances of from one to two cents. Celery seed, African caraway seed, poppy seed and mustard seed have been reduced. Poppy heads are lower as are white squill root, stramonium, Zanzibar cloves, henbane leaves, Russian cantharides, St. Vincent's arrowroot and anise seed.

**Arrowroot**—St. Vincent's arrowroot has declined 2c a pound and is quoted at 40c@42c.

**Balm of Gilead Buds**—The higher priced material which was selling at \$1.25 has about all been disposed of by holders and the stocks at present time are quoted at 80c@90c per pound. Supplies are plentiful at this figure.

**Cantharides**—Russian cantharides are somewhat weaker, offerings have been made down to \$3.50 a pound. For the whole \$3.50@ \$3.75 a pound is about the market while the powdered material is quoted at \$3.70@ \$4.00.

**Caraway Seed**—African seed is down 3c a pound on the arrival of supplies at a reduced figure. Quotations are current at 40c@41c a pound.

**Cloves**—Zanzibar cloves have gone down one cent and are offered at 29c@30c a pound.

**Henbane Leaves**—Domestic material is available all the way down to 75c a pound. From this figure to about \$1.00 according to quality, is current. The market for this material is weak and poorly sustained.

**Juniper Berries**—Small stocks have caused holders of supplies to put up their prices about a cent per pound. At 8c@9c a pound the price is firm.

**Licorice**—Spanish powdered licorice root is lower about four cents per pound on good supplies at 30c @32c.

**Mustard Seed**—California Trieste brown seed has shown a lower price by 2½c a pound at 23c@23½c. Chinese yellow is 1c@1½c below last week's price at 9c@9½c a pound. Stocks of English yellow are quoted at 35c@36c a pound.

**Poke Root**—Scarcity and good demand has sent up the price about one cent. From 10c@11c is now quoted for spot goods.

**Poppy Heads**—Recent heavy imports have caused a sharp reduction in the figures for poppy heads. About 25c has been cut from the price and quotations are made on a basis of \$1.00@ \$1.25 a pound.

**Poppy Seed**—Indian poppy seed is a cent lower at 32c@32½c a pound.

**Squill Root**—The white root is down slightly at 14c @15c a pound.

**Stillingia**—A sudden demand from manufacturers sent the price of this material up 2c@3c a pound. New supplies should come in very shortly but just at this time the market is firm at 15c@17c a pound.

**Wormseed**—The American seed has advanced about 2c a pound on good demand and is offered at 10c@12c. The market for Levant is very weak and little business is passing at \$1.00@ \$1.10 a pound.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE U. S.

Since the early months of the great European war, the scarcity of botanical drugs has been a subject of great interest to the drug trade. In an illustrated article entitled, "The Pharmaceutical Geography of Native Plant Drugs," the Pharmaceutical Era presents in the March number, just issued, a comprehensive outline of the geographical sources of all the official drug plants of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, the map accompanying the article showing graphically the principal medicinal plant producing regions of the United States. Such information is of general importance because it enables the buyer to form intelligent conclusions as to when new crops may be expected, the volume of production as gauged by weather conditions and crop prospects, and many other related facts which are considered in drawing a line on commercial prospects and the best time\* to buy.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

### LIMITED BUYING IN CHEMICALS

**Business Confined to Second Hand Dealers—Producers Give No Sign of Reducing Prices—Inquiries Numerous—Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Bleaching Powder in Demand**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetic Acid, 28 P. C. 50c per 100 lbs.	Muriatic Acid, 18 deg., car. 45c per 100 lbs.
Acetic Acid, 56 P. C. 75c per 100 lbs.	Muriatic Acid, 20 deg., car. 50c per 100 lbs.
Acetic Acid, 80 P. C. \$1.52 per 100 lbs.	Muriatic Acid, 22 deg., car. 65c per 100 lbs.
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., 2 1/2c lb.	Potassium Muriate, basis 80 P. C. \$2.00 per ton
Ammonia Water, 16 deg., 2c lb.	Potassium Chlorate, crystals, 2c lb.
Caustic Soda, 76 P. C. 10c per 100 lbs.	Soda Ash, 58 P. C. 5c per 100 lbs.
	Soda Ash in bbls. 10c per 100 lbs.
Declined	
Bleaching powder, 15c per 100 lbs.	Sodium Chlorate, 2c lb.
Carbon tetrachloride, 1c per lb.	Sodium Prussiate, yellow, 6c lb.
Caustic Soda, powdered or gran., 25c per 100 lbs.	Sodium Silicate, 60 P. C. 50c per 100 lbs.

The market for heavy chemicals is quiet, and the amount of business transacted is light and confined to second hand dealers. Consumers continue to purchase sparingly as a rule, the takings of many buyers being limited to small lots for immediate use.

Owing to the high cost of raw materials, producers continue to hold firm and give no intimation that they will reduce prices. It is doubtful whether a decline would stimulate the market, as consumers are unwilling to place large orders. A fair volume of business is being transacted by second hand dealers, who are offering goods considerably under the producers prices, but very little effect is noted. While many producers are much concerned over the present situation, others are more optimistic in regard to the future than they have been for some time. Many inquiries are reported from day to day, and although these have not materialized into orders at the present time, a large volume of business is anticipated during the month. In fact one of the largest manufacturer of bleaching powder, soda ash, and caustic soda, predicts a greater volume of business in the near future, than for any time since the termination of the war.

A very large inquiry was noted through the week for bleaching powder, soda ash and caustic soda, the first two in particular. It is reported that owing to the demand for soda ash, an advance in quotations may be expected at any time.

Although an increase in price is noted for acetic acid, the demand continues good. Muriatic acid, likewise is very active.

The export business continues quiet. There is a fair demand for carbon tetrachloride and caustic soda. It is expected that the numerous inquiries will stimulate the market.

**Acids**—Considerable activity is shown in these products and trading is expected to increase from now on. Acetic acid seems to be in very good demand, although an advance in price is noted. The 28 p.c. brings \$4 per 100 lbs., 56 p.c. \$7.75; and 80 p.c. has advanced \$1.52 and is now quoted at \$11.52 per 100 pounds. The glacial, brings 15 1/2c per pound, the price at which it has been

quoted for some time. The supply of sulphuric acid is far in excess of the demand. The 66 degree is quoted at \$22 per ton f.o.b. works. Muriatic acid is in fair demand at an advance in price. The 18 degree variety in carboys, is quoted at \$1.75@2.00 per 100 lbs. and 22 degrees at \$2.40@2.65 per 100 pounds. For nitric acid there is very little demand and prices are the same as last week.

**Bleaching Powder**—Dealers report that the demand for this commodity for home consumption at present is large, and while the export trade has not fulfilled expectations, a larger volume of business is expected in the near future. A decline in price is noted, and the bulk of trading is taking place at \$1.75 per 100 pounds f.o.b. works.

**Bicarbonate of Soda**—The demand for this material is said to be light and most of the inquiries are filled by second hands. Quotations are at about the same level as last reported.

**Ammonia Aqua**—This item was in very quiet demand during the week, and at present producers are doing very little business. It is reported that the 26 degree material can be bought as low as 7c per pound in tank cars and for 8c in carboys. The other grades are fairly steady.

**Caustic Potash**—This item is mentioned in the transactions of the week, but the market has been very quiet. Most of the orders are for small lots and are filled on the spot market. Quotations are 63c@66c per pound for the 88-92 variety.

**Caustic Soda**—The consumer demand for this product is not great, although a marked improvement has been noted during the week, and inquiries indicate that a good volume of business may be expected in this commodity. Quotations range from \$3.00@3.25 per 100 pounds.

**Copper Sulphate**—Producers of this product report a fair volume of business at the present time but second hands are doing very little. The price ranges from 7 3/4c@8 1/2c per pound.

**Sal Soda**—This product is in fairly good demand for domestic use at the present time. On the other hand, the export business is declining.

**Soda Ash**—This commodity was very much in evidence during the week. Producers anticipate an increase in price in the near future, owing to the heavy demand. Soda ash is quoted at \$1.50 for the 58 per cent in 100 pound lots, an advance of 5c per 100 pounds over the former price.

### J. D. LYMAN WITH MURPHY & BREWSTER

John D. Lyman, formerly sales manager of the Edison International Corporation, is now associated with the firm of Murphy & Brewster, brokers, 40 Cedar Street, New York.

The Pierce Oil Corporation has sued the National Zinc Co., 61 Broadway, New York, in the Supreme Court, for \$112,878 for alleged breach of contract in failing to deliver three years' supply of sulphuric acid.



## U. S. TRADE WITH STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Manufactured chemicals imported into the Straits Settlements through Singapore and Penang in 1917 were valued \$1,180,000; perfumery and cosmetics, \$442,000; soap \$818,000. The principal articles of export in 1917 were areca nuts and spices, excluding pepper, valued at \$4,000,000; copra \$5,800,000; cutch \$350,000; gambier \$2,000,000; gum copal \$500,000; gum damar \$430,000; sago \$2,000,000; tapioca \$4,000,000.

The total value of the declared exports from the Straits Settlements to the United States for 1917, as recorded at the Singapore consulate general and the Penang agency, was \$136,036,072, as compared with \$90,017,379 in 1916, a gain of \$46,019,693. The declared exports at the Singapore consulate general for 1917 amounted to \$111,054,662, as against \$74,171,081 in 1916, while the declared exports at the Penang agency for 1917 were \$24,981,410, as compared with \$15,846,296 in 1916.

## NEW CHEMICAL AND DYE COMPANIES

Companies organized in February for the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs had an authorized aggregate capital of \$9,800,000. The list includes the following: Carus Chemical Co., Illinois, \$200,000; Economy Chemical Power Co., Delaware, \$2,000,000; Gilchrist Drug Co., Delaware, \$2,000,000; Gary Chemical Co., Indiana, \$50,000; Hunyadi-Janos Corp., New York, \$100,000; Long Island Laboratories, Inc., New York, \$100,000; Magnolia Chemical Co., North Carolina, \$100,000; Modern Pharmacal Co., New York, \$50,000; Morris Drug Co., Pennsylvania, \$100,000; Mackey Chemical Co., Delaware, \$200,000; Miller, E. C., Co., Inc., Delaware, \$200,000; Nuoline Co. of America, Delaware, \$2,000,000; Rhodia Chemical Co., New Jersey, \$600,000; Reichard, F. A., Inc., New York, \$100,000; Sackett, Turner Corp., New York, (mfg. chemicals), \$50,000; Utah-Salduro Co., Delaware, \$2,000,000; U. S. Drug & Supply Co., Delaware, \$50,000.

Robert S. Perry has resigned as president of the Kalbfleisch Corporation, Union Square, West, New York, and Franklin H. Kalbfleisch has been elected to the office.

Julius J. Rauh has sued John J. White, Inc., and the Empire Chemical Co., 149 Broadway in the Supreme Court, for \$15,000 for services as manager of a factory at New Brunswick, N. J., which included a percentage of the net profits.

Ensign Henry P. Hynson, Jr., son of Henry P. Hynson, of the firm of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, druggists of Baltimore, was killed at the Naval Aviation Station at Rockaway Point, L. I., recently, while removing the nose of a bomb which exploded.

Morgenstern & Co. have sued B. Brown, Inc., for \$2,400 for alleged breach of contract to deliver 100 pounds of saccharine at \$28 per pound. The defendant sues Morgenstern & Co. for \$7,000 for failure to fill the terms of a contract calling for 10,000 pounds of betanaphthol.

Dr. Brenizer, Chief Tax Sales Division, Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, D. C., recently gave an informal ruling that a tax of 1 cent on each 25 cents of the retail price on proprietary medicines must be paid by the consumer at the time of purchase, whether or not the manufacturer has paid his tax or not under the old law.

## Financial Notes

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of  $\frac{4}{8}$  per cent on common stock of record Feb. 27, payable March 14; and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. announces a quarterly dividend of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent payable May 1 to holders of record April 19.

The financial report of the National Aniline and Chemical Co. will be sent to stockholders as soon as the war taxes under the new Revenue bill are worked out. It is said that the company earned \$1,000,000 in one month of last year. The net earnings for 1918 are reported to have been equal to \$30 a share on the common stock after allowing for preferred dividends. Companies which hold large stock interests in the National Aniline and Chemical Co. and will benefit by the distribution are The Barrett Co., and General Chemical Co., of New York, and the Semet-Solvay, of Syracuse. The disappearance of Aniline stock from the Curb market recently, is not surprising.

The report of the United Drug Company for 1918 indicates whether the vast wave of influenza increased the sale of medicines. The company's statement shows sales amounting to \$51,028,366, an increase of \$10,312,077 over the year before. The gross profit of \$18,393,018 was about \$4,500,000 higher than in 1917, and the net profit after allowing for depreciation and taxes totaled \$4,579,992, against \$3,156,007.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company, of Montreal, Canada, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last gross earnings of \$3,621,074, compared with \$2,902,201 in 1917, and a surplus after dividends, taxes, etc., of \$332,567, compared with \$300,864 in the preceding year. At the annual meeting of the stockholders Henry J. Fuller of New York was elected to the board of directors, to succeed Sir M. Mitchell-Thomson.

Net earnings of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918, after taxes and depreciation charges were deducted, aggregated \$845,597. This compares with \$1,468,683 for 1917. Total assets are \$14,493,856 against \$13,317,824 in 1917. The net earnings are equivalent to \$8.94 per share.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
*Am. Ag. Ch.....	101	102½	H'k Electro. ....	70	..
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf....	98	99	H'k Elec. pf.....	70	85
Am. Chicle .....	76	78	*Int. Agricul. ....	13½	15
Am. Chicle, pf.....	74	77	*Int. Agricul., pf...	57	59
*Am. Cot. Oil.....	43½	44	*Int. Salt .....	40	57
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf....	85	93	K. Solvay .....	110	130
Am. Cyan .....	27	27	*Mathieson Alk. ....	20	35
Am. Cy. pf.....	57	65	Merrimac .....	90	93
*Am. Druggists S....	13	13½	Mulford Co. ....	55	60
*Am. Linseed .....	44	46	Mutual Co. ....	150	..
*Am. Linseed, pf....	86	87	Niag. A. pf.....	87	92
*Am. Malt .....	1	2	Nat. A. & C. ....	20	21
*Barrett Co. ....	118	120	N't A. & C. pf....	79	81
*Barrett Co., pf....	111	113	Penn. Salt .....	84	87
By. Prod. Co. ....	107	107	Rollin Ch. ....	40	30
Casein Co. ....	40	..	Rol. Ch. pf. ....	80	90
Davidson Chem. ....	38	..	Semet S. ....	150	165
*Distillers' Secur. .	60	60½	Solv. Proc. ....	210	..
Dow Chem. ....	200	200	Stand. Ch. ....	70	90
Dow Ch. pf. ....	92	96	*Tenn. C. & Chem..	12½	13
Fed. Chem. ....	99	99	*Un. Drug .....	95	96
Fed. Ch. pf. ....	98	101	*Un. Drug 1st pf..	53	54
Free Tx. nw.....	32	34	*Un. Drug 2nd pf..	90	95
*Gen. Chem. ....	165	173	*Un. Dyewood ....	50	61
*Gen. Chem., pf....	103	107	*Un. Dyewood, pf..	90	96
Grasselli .....	165	170	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	117	118
Grasselli, pf. ....	100	103	*Va.-Car. Chem. ....	54½	55
			*Va.-Car. Ch. pf...	112	113

## BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.....	100	101
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.....	102	..
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.....	102	89
*Int. Agricul. Chem., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.....	79½	80
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.....	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.....	100½	102

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

## COST OF HANDLING ALIEN PROPERTY

The resolution of Senator Calder of New York, calling for a statement concerning the expenses of the office of the Alien Property Custodian, has drawn a reply from A. Mitchell Palmer who says:

"When all the property in my hands shall have been appraised it is likely that the total value thereof will reach \$700,000,000, divided into 33,000 different trust estates located in every state in the Union and in every insular possession. The cost to the government for administering these estates has been about \$1,000,000, one-seventh of 1 per cent of the principal."

## The Color and Dyestuff Market

### MORE ACTIVITY IN DYESTUFFS

Indications that Demand from Textile Industry is Likely to Improve Soon—Lower Ocean Rates Will increase Foreign Trade—Producers Optimistic.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

p-Amidophenol base, 25c lb. Divi Divi, \$5.00 per ton  
Cudbear, Eng., 6c lb. Hematine crystals, 100%, 7c lb.  
Logwood crystals, 100%, 3c lb.

#### Declined

Aniline oil, 1c lb. Methyl Violet, 65c lb.  
Albumen, domestic, 35c lb. o-Naphthol, Tech., 5c lb.  
Cochineal, 5c lb. o-Nitrotoluol, 15c lb.  
Fustic, solid, 1c lb. o-Toluidine, 5c lb.  
Hematine extract, 9c lb. p-Amidophenol Hydrochl., 25c lb.  
Logwood, solid, 1c lb. Orange Y conc., 10c lb.

Although the week has brought few changes in conditions in dyestuffs and colors a marked improvement was noted in some quarters during the last three or four days. While the quantities involved are not generally large there is considerable satisfaction over these orders. There has been practically no demand for large quantities, but producers are optimistic owing to the volume of inquiries received of late.

There is good reason to expect more activity in the near future. Recent purchases of carpet wool, which was in the hands of the government, by textile manufacturers, indicate that the industry is about to resume, and will necessarily require large quantities of dyes. Then again textile labor troubles are less acute.

Producers anticipate that the volume of business for this month will be greater than any time since the beginning of the New Year, and are looking forward to a large volume of orders.

Although the export trade has not been large, it is expected that with lower shipping rates the demand from abroad will be much better, owing to the large volume of inquiries received of late.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—Reports indicate a good volume of business in this commodity. Stocks of the different varieties are practically exhausted. Prices remain about the same for the egg \$1.45@\$1.50 per pound, for the imported blood at 80c@90c per pound. The vegetable variety is very inactive and quotations range from 45c@75c per pound.

**Annatto**—This material has been in fairly good demand for the past week. The trade reports that supplies are offered freely. Prices are steady and the quotations range from 8½c@11c per pound in cans, and the rolls are quoted at 33c@34c per pound.

**Cochineal**—There has been active trading in this product. The demand is not heavy, and supplies are piling up rapidly and concessions are very apparent. A drop of 5c per pound is noted during the week. The quotation is 75c@90c per pound.

**Divi Divi**—There is a scarcity of this material, but buyers are inclined to think that the price is too high. Sales of small lots were made at \$75.00 per ton.

**Fustic**—This material seems to be more plentiful. The market for the log variety is exceedingly quiet. The concessions made are not attractive to buyers. Quotations range from \$42@\$48 per ton. Fustic extract

is steady with prices from 13c@14c for the 42 deg. The 100 per cent crystals are quoted at 28c@30c, and the solid at 25c@26c per pound.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—No great activity is displayed for this commodity, as the demand is light. Supplies are very plentiful and a slight recession in prices is noted. Quotations are now from 20c@25c per pound according to quantity.

**Naphthalene**—This product is in fair demand by the trade at this time and a good volume of business is evident. Supplies are in considerable excess, and dealers are making offers at prices lower than producers' quotations. Prices range from 10½c@12c for the ball variety per pound, and 8½c@9½c for the flake variety per pound.

**Phenol**—Supplies of this material are still heavy. Dealers report very little demand and there is a tendency toward lower prices. Quotations at present range from 12c@15c per pound.

**Toluol**—This coal-tar crude is still in evidence in large quantities and does not figure to any extent in trading owing to the very small demand for it. The price is still nominal, but quoted from 25c@35c per gallon.

**Xylol**—There is practically no demand and only a passing interest shown in this product. It was intimated that a drop in price might be expected, owing to the surplus which is piling up. Quotations are given at 40c@45c for the best grade.

#### Intermediates

**Aniline Oil**—Quite a volume of business has been reported in this commodity in the domestic market and a better demand is noted in the export trade. The quotation is 24c per pound, drums extra.

**Aniline Salts**—This item has received fair attention from the trade this week. Sales of good volume are reported, and prices are about 40c although some deals were closed below this figure.

**Benzidine**—Supplies of this material are reported as being in excess of the demands of consumers. The market is weak owing to the surplus. Quotations range from \$1.35@\$1.40 for the base, while the sulphate is quoted at \$1.25@\$1.30.

**Betanaphthol**—This item is still found on the market in excess quantities, and the demand is almost at a standstill. Supplies are accumulating rapidly, causing the market to be exceptionally weak. Quotations range from 55c@60c per pound.

**O-Toluidine**—Although the demand for this product is not heavy, there has been a fairly active demand for the past week. Makers anticipate a larger volume of business in the near future. Prices at present range from 45c@50c per pound.

**Diethylaniline**—Trading in this commodity is reported steady, although the demand at present is limited. Quotations remain at \$2.50 per pound.

K. Mandell & Co., exporters, 90 West Street, New York, have sued the Edgertyn Aniline Corporation, for \$3,286 in the Supreme Court, for failure to deliver paranitraniline.

**STUDYING POISONOUS DYESTUFFS***(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., March 4—The Public Health Service has requested an appropriation with which to conduct an investigation of occupational diseases and industrial poisons in the dye industry. Officials of the service, testifying before a House sub-committee on appropriations, declared that requests for investigations have been made by several of the large concerns engaged in the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and dyes. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Schereschewsky said:

"We have already had requests from some of the large chemical companies, to make a study to determine what the poisonous conditions are and to make the necessary recommendations, so that proper precautions can be taken in the factories to protect the workers.

"The waste of factories is another problem. They have to get rid of the waste, and how to dispose of it in a manner which will not render the water unfit to drink and will not kill fish life is one of the most pressing problems."

Dr. Schereschewsky cited the case of Milwaukee, where the water was found unfit to drink and of such a bad taste that the people resorted to wells and other supplies. Upon investigation, the service found that this was not due to chlorine in the water, as had been supposed, but to the fact that a chemical works situated some distance away was discharging something like two or three tons daily of crude carbolic acid as a waste into the lake from which the city drew its drinking supplies. That in combination with the chlorine which was used to purify the water, gave it such a taste that it could not be used.

**BOMBAY'S CHEMICAL AND DYE TRADE**

The imports of chemicals at Bombay, India, during 1917, were valued at \$3,390,900; dyes, aniline and alizarine, \$1,450,000; other dyestuffs \$2,250,000; drugs and medicines \$2,250,000. Among the exports were chemicals valued at \$205,000; drugs and medicines \$258,000; gums and resins \$335,000; dyeing and tanning material \$2,380,000; castor seeds \$3,970,000; linseed \$8,500,000; mustard \$190,500; poppy seed \$325,500; rape \$1,180,000; sesamum \$3,000,000.

Exports to the United States included: Gum arabic \$2,000; asafetida \$26,000; copal \$5,000; olibanum \$30,000; gum tragacanth \$11,000; indigo \$44,000; sandalwood \$62,000; ajowan seed \$32,000; cardamom \$18,000; castor \$3,360,000; coriander \$38,000; dill \$4,000; fennel \$6,000; mustard \$42,000; poppy \$24,000; thymol crystals \$12,000.

**ENGLAND LICENSES DYE IMPORTS**

The War Trade Board has received cable advices from London that individual import licenses are necessary to ship the following dyestuffs to England:

All derivatives of coal tar, generally known as intermediate products, capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs, all direct cotton colors, all union colors, all acid wool colors, all chrome and mordant colors, all alizarine colors, all basic colors, all sulphide colors, all vat colors (including synthetic indigo), all oil spirit and wax colors, all lake colors, and any other synthetic colors, dyes, stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution, or any other form.

**TARIFF FOR DYESTUFFS***(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., March 4—When Congress takes up the tariff for revision, which it will probably do at a special session this summer, there will be available important dyestuffs data compiled by the United States Tariff Commission, according to Dr. F. W. Taussig, chairman, who recently appeared before a sub-committee of the House to urge a continuation of the grant for the commission's investigations.

"We assumed the intent of Congress to be to impose certain duties upon intermediates and finished products and Congress failed to do it," said Dr. Taussig. "The intent of Congress was to bring about certain duties, and the intent underlying that, of course, was to establish a dyestuffs industry. Our object was simply to perfect that legislation, to carry out effectively what Congress started out to do, but which, partly because of changes which have taken place since then and partly because of careless drafting of the act of 1916, Congress failed to do.

"When it comes to the question of whether additional or different legislation is required, we have in our lists a mass of material for that purpose and are ready to appear before the committee on ways and means, whenever we are summoned, and give the additional information. We have for 1917 a census of every dyestuffs article manufactured in this country, where it was made, by whom it was made, and its valuation. We are now taking a census for 1918; that is, the schedules were sent out in December and we expect to have that second census ready in three months; it takes some time to get the figures in. We are now sending a man abroad to find out what the situation is in France."

**LOWER SOAP PRICES PREDICTED***(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Toronto, Canada, March 3—Canadian manufacturers of toilet and laundry soaps anticipate having to meet heavy losses owing to a decrease in price, which appears certain to take place before long. W. G. Anderson, manager of the Ontario Soap & Oil Co., stated that tallow had dropped from 18c per lb. to 8c. Silicate and caustic soda had each decreased 50 per cent. Palm olive and coconut oil, previously 20c and 25c, could now be had for 15c. "Therefore," he said, "it is only reasonable that both toilet and laundry soaps should drop in price. Soap manufacturers stocked up these ingredients when prices were high, and it was necessary to fill war orders, so that when we are forced to sell soap at lower prices we shall probably lose heavily."

The manager of the John Taylor Co., Ltd., explained that glycerin was a by-product of soap and during the war the government demanded huge supplies to be used in making explosives. It went up to 70c per pound and had now dropped to 15c. Orders were cancelled since the armistice, and the firm was left with large stocks of both soap and glycerin on hand. If soap prices dropped they would sustain heavy losses.

The general manager of the Palm Olive Soap Co. said the government called soap manufacturers together and urged them to make as much glycerin as possible. Then when the war ended their contracts were cancelled and they were left with huge quantities of soap ingredients on hand which they had bought at high prices. They were selling some lines now at a dead loss.



## The Foreign Markets

### LONDON PRICES SLOWLY DECLINING

**Cut in Ocean Freight Rates Causes Drop in Spot Quotations—Shipments from Switzerland and France Delayed By Traffic Conditions on the Continent**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 4—The outbreak of public disapproval and quick action by Premier Lloyd-George quelled the general railway strike, and the markets which were much upset for a time are more nearly normal this week. It was evidently only what might be expected as a reaction after nearly five years pent-up war-experiences and deprivations on the part of labor. The stoppage worked havoc in many manufacturing centers and has set back for a period the hoped-for dawn of a better feeling between labor and capital.

Continental rail and steam traffic suffered much from disturbances, the outcome of demobilization measures, and consignments from Switzerland and France have been much delayed of late with a recrudescence of lost goods in transit and congestion at shipping ports.

The drastic cut in steamer rates of freight has had the expected effect on spot values most of which have given way in the face of cabled c.i.f. quotations.

It is, however, felt here that the available spot stocks are so low that the present depression will give way to a more cheerful period immediately peace is definitely assured.

Foreign and neutral markets, which are known to be greatly depleted, owing to a prolonged period of restricted exports from the Allied countries, will soon wake up into greater activity. This, it is anticipated, will be more particularly the case with such products as citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar which at present are held much below what they could be imported at from Italy, and must materially improve as the consuming period approaches. A general shading of prices is the order of the day.

It is announced that a general license has been issued for the import of all dye-stuffs and other products covered by the recent prohibition, which are of bona-fide American, French or Swiss origin.

The Government's announcement of its opium policy is expected this week. The market is firm. The feature is a further advance in Japanese refined camphor. Slabs are 9s, tablets 9s 6d. Japanese peppermint oil is selling at 5s, and menthol at 21s. Star Anise oil is quoted at 5s.

Prices are higher for American oil of peppermint. There is a firmer tendency in aloes, farina and hexamine.

Cream tartar and paraldehyde are easier.

Aspirin, balsam tolu and milk sugar are lower.

### CHEMICALS USED IN SAO PAULO

Brazil's imports of drugs and chemicals form an interesting study in connection with the country's established industries for making chemicals and pharmaceuticals, soap and perfumery, explosives and matches, china, glass and enamelled ware, alcohol, vegetable oils, paper and pasteboard, and canned foods.

In seven or eight of the leading industries, the production of the State of Sao Paulo amounts to from 27 to 45 per cent of the production of the entire country in those industries.

The imports through Santos, the port of Sao Paulo in 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917 follow:

	1914	1915	1916	1917
Acetic Acid .....	68,874	122,201	116,289	79,939
Sulphur, and Tannic Acids.....	122,527	109,283	51,466	85,366
Caustic Soda .....	1,799,742	2,733,897	2,702,490	2,016,682
Soda Ash .....	812,214	981,671	1,366,031	2,958,900
Chloride of Lime.....	127,122	463,718	346,018	310,543
Calcium Carbide .....	503,281	346,360	82,233	13,262
Sulphur .....	104,959	354,668	777,493	359,259
Nitrates .....	266,469	19,050	79,211	42,534
Drugs and Chem unspec. ....	2,456,096	2,898,872	4,393,358	6,311,514
Rosin .....	3,306,077	5,718,294	4,323,400	3,364,383
Turpentine .....	258,016	347,236	362,600	350,162
Gypsum, Chalk .....	612,160	501,988	633,668	664,107
White Lead .....	12,186	30,497	25,951	27,522
Red Lead .....	48,196	62,045	67,305	50,513
Zinc White .....	697,608	711,109	625,427	319,367
Dry Colors .....	256,316	110,768	112,938	113,075
Varnish .....	49,213	50,161	67,407	65,551
Aniline Dyes .....	31,536	6,607	11,499	51,144
Ultra Marine Blue.....	72,837	81,292	104,007	105,639
Gums, Balsams .....	45,115	100,071	112,621	68,795
Glue, Gelatine .....	71,737	45,723	53,911	18,413
Starch .....	131,486	46,302	61,781	20,307
Soap .....	119,385	93,012	97,503	62,266

During the last five years, the total imports through the port of Santos have averaged 26 per cent of the total imports of all Brazil.

### BRAZIL'S CHEMICAL IMPORTS

The United States holds the leading position in Brazil's import trade, supplying goods in 1917 valued at \$98,722,600 out of a total of \$209,434,000. Great Britain was second, Argentina third, and France fourth. Brazil's imports of chemicals in 1917 compared with the imports in 1916 as follows:

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.			
Articles and origin.			
	1916	1917	
Calcium carbide .....	\$84,234	\$34,590	
United States .....	76,197	32,337	
Norway .....	3,964		
Calcium, chloride of.....	181,591	165,962	
United States .....	75,533	160,927	
Great Britain .....	105,852	4,766	
Capsules, pills, and globules (medicinal).....	25,914	90,972	
United States .....	16,906	53,842	
France .....	11,101	19,862	
Caustic potash .....	2,973	2,247	
United States .....	2,973	1,801	
Great Britain .....		364	
Caustic soda .....	1,536,734	1,517,334	
United States .....	1,066,130	1,133,720	
Great Britain .....	458,687	114,166	
Chemical fertilizers .....	2,753	2,208	
United States .....	733	284	
Great Britain .....	283	365	
Argentina .....	147	1,027	
Chemical products and medicines, n.e.s.....	6,260,461	6,016,952	
United States .....	2,495,242	2,654,669	
France .....	1,543,675	1,322,686	
Great Britain .....	1,600,219	1,385,869	
Italy .....	182,039	174,351	
Portugal .....	184,484	110,509	
Switzerland .....	120,991	199,600	

The efforts of the Germans to grow cinchona bark in German territory in East Africa, which were begun before the war, show a product of good quality, but the quantity discovered in the conquered territory is extremely limited, according to official reports.

## QUININE IN INDIA

As with many other commodities the production of quinine in India has suffered as a result of the war, and there has been a serious reduction, in the reserves of the drug held in India. The abnormal needs of the armies in Mesopotamia and Palestine and the recent prohibition of the export of quinine from Java played their part in the depletion of stocks, but the increase in the demand in India itself for the anti-malarial campaign has also had its effect. The disappearance of exports from Java, and the small amount obtainable from England are, however, chiefly responsible for the shortage. India in peace times imported from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 ounces of quinine annually, but the war has now made her almost entirely dependent on her own resources.

Following on this shortage a considerable amount of profiteering has taken place in India, and this has led to the temporary suspension of the issuing of quinine treatment for sale at the post offices, which points to a laxity in the system of distribution. It seems a pity that India is not apparently able to produce sufficient quinine herself and has partly to rely on bark and quinine purchased from the Dutch colonies. There was a time when India produced all the cinchona she needed. That was from 1887 to 1892 when the demand was small and 300,000 pounds of bark, which produced 42,000 ounces of quinine, sufficed for the needs of the country. Between 1892 and 1901, however the output of cinchona had fallen to an average of 250,000 pounds and a similar quantity had to be purchased. In the next nine years the production rose to about 400,000 pounds of bark annually, but 130,000 pounds was purchased annually, and the production of quinine averaged 314,000 ounces. The possibility of producing more bark has been considered by the Indian authorities for several years past, but although a tract of 400 square miles in Burma has been secured by the Government of India bark from it will not be available for another ten to fifteen years.

## EXPORTS OF GLYCERIN DURING 1918

Washington, D. C., March 4.—Exports of glycerin during the year 1918 reached the total of 21,754,728 pounds, valued at \$11,766,636, and were made to 53 countries, according to a report by Department of Commerce. More than half of the total exported was taken by Italy, other large consumers being England, Canada and Japan.

The following table, prepared for the Washington Bureau of Drug and Chemical Markets by the Division of Statistics, shows the exports to the leading countries during the year:

Countries	Pounds	Dollars
Italy .....	12,133,339	6,163,011
France .....	3,100	2,530
England .....	6,575,725	3,728,718
Scotland .....	246,795	144,334
Ireland .....	224	161
Canada .....	1,851,937	1,107,249
Guatemala .....	1,209	930
Panama .....	3,653	2,292
Mexico .....	13,331	10,645
Cuba .....	25,516	17,959
Dominican Republic .....	1,476	1,145
Argentina .....	512	354
Bolivia .....	2,515	2,001
Brazil .....	1,493	998
Chile .....	10,121	7,134
Colombia .....	4,026	3,115
Ecuador .....	1,552	968
British Guiana .....	2,495	1,859
Peru .....	2,886	2,309
Uruguay .....	1,050	723
Venezuela .....	5,412	3,583
China .....	7,667	5,562
British India .....	1,480	1,007
Japan .....	831,768	540,016
Philippine Islands .....	10,503	6,664
British South Africa .....	7,885	6,066

## BRITAIN'S PRE-WAR CHEMICAL IMPORTS

## Board of Trade Reports on Analysis of Returns Under Chemical Manufactures and Drugs—Large Proportion of "Unenumerated" and "Other Sorts"

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 20.—The British Board of Trade has just completed an analysis of pre-war imports of chemicals and drugs. The trade returns of the United Kingdom are recorded under two main groups, viz.:

1. Chemical Manufactures and Products (other than Drugs, Dyestuffs and Manures) not liable to duty; and
2. Drugs, containing no dutiable ingredient.

In 1913 the aggregate value of the imports comprised in the first group amounted to £4,534,536, and the descriptions and values of the individual commodities included therein, for which separate particulars were published in that year, were as follows:—

## IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OTHER THAN DRUGS, DYESTUFFS AND MANURES

Acetate of Lime.....	\$246,710	Muriate of Ammonia..	49,765
Acetic Acid .....	428,950	Potash, Nitrate .....	1,204,830
Acetone .....	813,165	Potash, Other Sorts ..	3,151,170
Bleaching Powder ..	160,945	Soda Ash .....	4,470
Borate of Lime.....	740,935	Soda, Bicarbonate .....	4,700
Borax .....	75,145	Soda, Caustic .....	23,460
Brimstone .....	463,560	Soda Crystals .....	26,010
Calcium Carbide .....	1,362,225	Soda, Other Sorts .....	801,610
Coal Prod. Not Dyes..	822,235	Sulphuric Acid .....	44,800
Cream of Tartar.....	1,639,870	Tartaric Acid .....	247,377
Glycerin, Crude.....	1,278,590	Unenumerated .....	7,440,170
Glycerin, Distilled....	422,850		

The aggregate value of the imports covered in the group entitled "Drugs Containing no Dutiable Ingredient" amounted to \$9,943,185, the individual items separately recorded being as follows:

Bark, Peruvian .....	\$290,015
Cocaine and Cocaine Salts .....	71,890
Morphia and Morphia Salts .....	160
Opium .....	2,536,310
Quinine and Quinine Salts .....	510,510
Unenumerated (Including medicinal preparations) .....	6,514,300

The large proportion of both chemicals and drugs included under such headings as "unenumerated," and "other sorts," is very noticeable.

Thus in the first group as a whole, chemicals valued at \$11,403,865, or 50.3 per cent of the whole, were grouped together as "unenumerated" or "other sorts." In the sub-group of potash compounds the proportion was 72.3 per cent, and in the case of soda compounds as much as 93.2 per cent.

In the second group, unenumerated drugs were valued at \$6,514,300, forming 65.6 per cent of the whole.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK

Free imports into the port of New York during December were valued at \$63,076,105, and dutiable imports \$28,893,777. The exports from New York in December totaled \$215,180,440. Among the free imports were cinchona bark, \$153,693; quebracho extract, \$262,029; gums, \$131,065; iodine, \$370,595; nitrate of soda, \$976,583; other chemicals, \$478,041; coconut oil, \$437,897; tin ore, \$1,060,732, and pigs \$620,051; vegetable wax, \$170,791.

Dutiable imports included: Bristles, \$647,101; argols, \$376,980; gum chicle, \$251,296; chemicals, \$1,021,627; essential oils, \$190,138; perfumery \$308,712; castor beans, \$266,047; spices, \$276,415.

Exports from New York in December included: Medicinal preparations, \$633,741; salts of soda, \$485,273; other chemicals, \$3,095,889; oil, crude, mineral, \$286,938; refined, \$612,685; illuminating, \$2,194,925; lubricating, \$3,268,645; gasoline, \$1,208,820; other naphthas, \$2,672,374; cotton seed, \$850,334; other vegetable, \$632,770; paints and materials, \$1,070,982.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items, subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	.45	— .45
Acetone	.16	— .16½
Acetphenetidin	.250	— 2.60
*Aconitine, ¼ oz. vials	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—
No. 1	—	1.00
No. 2	.88	— .90
No. 3	.80	— .82
Alcohol 188 proof	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.28	— 1.30
97 p.c.	1.31	— 1.33
Denatured, 180 proof	.39	— .42
188 proof	.42	— .44
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	.40	— .41
Sweet	.39	— .40
Meal	—	.45
Alolin, U.S.P. powd.	.99	— 1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—
Ambergris, black	10.00	— 12.00
Grey	25.00	— 26.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.80	— .85
Benzate, cryst., U.S.P.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	1.20	—
Bromide, gran., bulk	.55	— .56
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	.13	— .14
Citrate, U.S.P.	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	.97
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Iodide	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	.25	— .26
Gran.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.50	— .60
Salicylate	1.25	— 1.35
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	3.80	— 4.18
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.18	— .20
Needle powder	.13½	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	19.50	— 21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	—	31.20
Arca Nuts	.38	— .40
Powdered	.44	— .45
Argols	.08	— .12
*Arsenic, red	.39	— .42
White	.10	— .11
Aspirin	1.50	— 1.75
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	.80	— .90
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	.50	— .60
*Chlorate, pure	—	.50
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.45	— 3.50
St. Thomas	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—

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100 William Street, New York City

Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	3.30
Subsalicylate	—	3.90
Tannate	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	—	.0734
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	—	.0634
*Imported	.59	— .60
Bromine, tech., bulk	—	.55
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	.09	— .09½
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.45	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	7.25	— 7.50
Phosphate	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	15.00	— 16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.80	— 1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.04
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbonate	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	—	—
Square of 4 ounces	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton	2.70	— 2.75
24's in 1-lb. carton	2.70	— 2.75
32's in 1-lb. carton	2.75	— 2.80
Cases of 100 blocks	2.60	— 2.65
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	4.00	— 4.10
Monobromated, bulk	.95	— 1.05
Cantharides, Chinese	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	1.30	— 3.75
Russian, whole	3.75	— 4.00
Powdered	.45	— .49
Casein, C. P.	.60	— .62
Cerium Oxalate	.06	— .08
Chalk, prec. light, English	.04	— .06
Heavy	—	1.05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	.06½	— .07
Charcoal Willow, powdered	.07	— .09
Wood, powdered	.15	— .24
Chlorine, liquefied	—	.43
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—

Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	.530	— .540
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	—	1.06
Cinchonine, 1Ak., crystals—oz.	—	.41
Sulphate	—	.35
Cinnabar	—	3.45
Civet	3.00	— 3.30
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	.45	— .48
Oleate	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.—oz.	—	9.50
cryst., bulk	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.34	— .35
Cases, fingers	.40	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	8.55
Sulphate, Bulk	—	8.30
Collodion, U.S.P.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	—	.45
Spanish Apples	.45	— .55
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Coumarin, refined	11.00	— 12.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	—	.65
Powdered, 99 p.c.	—	.65
Cresote, U.S.P.	—	2.00
*Carbonate	26.00	— 27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	.18	— .20
Cuttiefish Bones, Trieste	.85	— .90
Jewellers, large	1.60	— 1.70
Small	1.55	— 1.60
French	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	.30	— .40
*Reeds	—	4.75
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
*Ergot, Russian	—	3.00
Spanish	—	3.00
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	.23	— .30
Washed	.27	— .34
U.S.P., 1880	.35	— .42
Eucalyptol	1.29	— 1.34
Formaldehyde	.22	— .23
Gelatin, silver	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.	—	.17½
Drums and bbls. added	—	.19½
C. P. in cans	—	.14½
Dynamite, drums, included	—	.11½
Saponifications, loose	.11	— .11½
Soap, Lye, loose	—	.10
Grains of Paradise	.90	— 1.00
Guaiaacoli, liquid	18.00	— 19.00
Guarana	.90	— .95
Haarlem Oil, bottles	5.00	— 6.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.15	— 1.20
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	.36	— .38
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	.38	— .40
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	7.25
4-oz. bottles	—	16.25
12-oz. bottles	—	19.25
16-oz. bottles	—	23.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.85	— 3.00
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	— 4.50
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	5.55
Crystals	—	1.31
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	1.64
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	1.21
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	1.26
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	.80
*Isinglass, American	—	10.50
Russian	—	—
See Agar Agar	—	—
Kamala, U.S.P.	3.15	— 3.35
Kola Nuts, West Indies	.22	— .24
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.38	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	.46	— .48
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	.24	— .26
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	.83	— .84
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	3.00	— 3.20
Lupulin	—	1.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	—	.25
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	—	4.55
Glycerophosphate	—	1.70
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
*Nominal	—	—



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate.....lb.	1.30	- 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.		
100-lbs.	2.75	- 3.50
U. S. P., 100-lbs.	3.50	- 3.75
Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.35	- 3.40
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Iodide.....lb.	—	- 4.85
Peroxide.....lb.	.75	- .80
Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.60	- .67
Small flake.....lb.	.75	- .85
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ea.	.57	- .59
Menthol, Japanese.....lb.	5.75	- 6.00
Bisulphate.....lb.	—	- 80.00
Blue Mass.....lb.	—	- 1.09
Powdered.....lb.	—	- .75
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	- .73
Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	- 1.02
Corrosive Sublimite cryst.....lb.	—	- 1.51
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	—	- 1.41
Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	- 1.36
Red.....lb.	—	- 4.25
Yellow.....lb.	—	- 4.35
Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	- 4.25
Powdered.....lb.	—	- 1.66
White Precipitate.....lb.	—	- 1.76
Powdered.....lb.	—	- 1.80
With chalk.....lb.	—	- 1.85
Methyl salicylate.....lb.	.50	- .60
Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	12.90	- 14.75
Milk, powdered.....lb.	.16	- .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.17 1/4	- 19 1/4
Morphine, Acet. bulk.....oz.	—	- 12.80
Sulphate, bulk.....oz.	—	- 11.80
Diacetyl Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.	—	- 15.70
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.21	- .23
Irish.....lb.	.12	- .14
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00	- 12.40
Tonguin.....oz.	25.00	- 26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	- 19.00
Tonguin.....lb.	42.00	- 44.00
*Synthetic.....lb.	30.00	- 30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	- .22
Sulphate.....lb.	.27	- .29
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.10 1/2	- .11
Powdered.....lb.	.14	- .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	- 22.50
Granular.....lb.	—	- 25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	- 24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Papain.....lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	- 3.60
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.35	- .37
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	.08	- .09
Cream White.....lb.	.09	- .09 1/2
Lily White.....lb.	.14	- .15
Snow White.....lb.	.16	- .17
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Red.....lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Pilocarpine.....oz.	16.00	- 16.20
Poppy Heads.....lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Bicar.....lb.	.70	- .75
Bisulphate.....lb.	.45	- .60
C. P.....lb.	.75	- .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	.55	- .56
Granulated.....lb.	.50	- .51
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	- 1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.....lb.	—	- 2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	—	- 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	2.15	- 2.20
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	- 3.55
Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	- .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Salicylate.....lb.	—	- 2.00
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11	- 1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.31	- 1.32
Procaine.....lb.	7.00	- 7.50
5 gr. bottle.....lb.	1.50	- 1.60
*Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	- .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	- .90
30-oz. tins.....oz.	—	- .91
5-oz. tins.....oz.	—	- .92
5-oz. tins.....oz.	—	- .94
1-oz. tins.....oz.	—	- .98
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	1.08	- 1.10
Second Hands, American.....oz.	—	- 1.10
Quinine Alk. crystals, tins.....oz.	—	- 1.06
Sulphate, tins.....lb.	—	- .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	- 6.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.	—	- .47
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	—	- 46 1/4
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	4.75	- 5.00
U.S.P., Insoluble.....lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	30.00	- 30.50

\*Nominal

## WHERE TO BUY

1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR. 1918  
DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALSFuchsin Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid  
Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

## Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.95	- 1.05
Sandalwood.....lb.	—	- .60
Ground.....lb.	—	- .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	49.00	- 49.25
Powdered.....lb.	49.50	- 49.75
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.95	- 3.20
Powdered.....lb.	3.05	- 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	- .36
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	—	- .63
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.75	- .80
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.20	- .22
Green, pure.....lb.	.18	- .19
Ordinary.....lb.	.15	- .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.25	- .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Bicar, U.S.P., powd., bbls.....lb.	.03 1/4	- .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.50	- .51
Cacodylate.....oz.	2.50	- 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	- .50
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	- .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.....lb.	—	- 1.33
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	—	- 1.43
Cyanide 96-98.....lb.	—	- .35
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.30	- 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	3.35	- 3.40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	- 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	- .13
Recryst.....lb.	.17	- .18
Dried.....lb.	.25	- .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.50	- .55
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	—	- .12
Spermaceiti, blocks.....lb.	.27	- .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	- .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	.47	- .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.48	- .49
Ether Comp.....lb.	—	- 1.65
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.60	- 4.60
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk.....lb.	.50	- .51
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	- 3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.24	- .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	- 1.80
Acetate.....oz.	—	- 1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	—	- 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	- 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	—	- .63
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00	- 16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00	- 14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	- 3.20
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	- 1.90
Flowers.....100 lbs.	—	- 3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.....per keg	6.95	- 7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.67	- .73 1/4
U.S.P.....lb.	.73	- .75
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.49	- .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	11.50	- 12.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	13.25	- 13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	.28	- .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	- .75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.		
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Artificial.....lb.	.20	- .23
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		
Vanillin.....oz.	—	- .75
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist. bbl.	1.18	- 1.20
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.21	- .22
Chloride.....lb.	.14	- .15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	- 4.00
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.45	- .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.35	- .37

\*Nominal.

## Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	.04	- .04 1/4
Glacial.....lb.	.15	- .15 1/2
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	- .15
U.S.P., ex toluol.....lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.13 1/4	- .15
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.13 1/4	- .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	4.40	- 4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.09	- .20
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	- .27
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	—	- .25
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	.21	- 2 1/4
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Chrysophanic.....lb.	—	- 5.50
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	- 1.25 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	—	- 1.26
Second hands.....lb.	1.20	- 1.24
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.15	- 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36 1/2	- .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45	- 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	.25	- .30
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	.11	- .11 1/4
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.....lb.	.40	- .45
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	.50	- .60
Iyphosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	—	- 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.65	- .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	- 2.85
*U.S.P., IX.....lb.	2.25	- 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	6.90	- 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	.02	- .02 1/4
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08	- .10
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20	- .23
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.23	- .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.37	- .39
Picric, kegs.....lb.	—	- .85
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c. ayr. U.S.P. 50-p.c. tech.....lb.	.45	- .46
Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	2.60	- 2.70
Pyroigneous, purified.....lb.	.12	- .03 1/4
*Technical.....gal.	—	- 1.34
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	- .50
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	.20 1/2	- .21
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.08	- .09
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.....ton	—	- 22.00
*Sulphurous.....lb.	.06	- .06 1/4
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.65	- .85
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	- .87 1/4
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	- .86 1/4
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	- 4.50

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	10.00	- 11.00
Tech. Artificial.....lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Free from chlorine.....lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Sweet.....lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.40	- 2.50
*Rectified.....lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Bay.....lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Bergamot.....lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Synthetic.....lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Bois de Rose.....lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Cade.....lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.....lb.	.85	- .95
Camphor, By-Products.....lb.	.12	- .14
Japanese, white.....lb.	.21	- .22
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	7.75	- 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	3.30	- 3.35
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Cedar Wood, light.....lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	—	- 24.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	.51	- .55
Cloves, can.....lb.	2.40	- 2.45
Bottles.....lb.	2.45	- 2.50
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	- 1.00
*Coriander U.S.P.....lb.	—	- 35.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.....lb.	8.50	- 8.75
Cumin.....lb.	10.00	- 11.00
Erigeron.....lb.	.60	- .65
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	10.50	- 11.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Turkish.....lb.	—	- 3.25
Ginger.....lb.	1.05	- 1.20
Gingergrass.....lb.	—	- 1.05
Hemlock.....lb.	10.50	- 11.00
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	—	- 11.00

\*Nominal

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	-2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	-7.50
Garden	lb.	.65	-.75
Spike	lb.	1.40	-1.55
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	-1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.75	-5.00
Distilled	lb.	1.60	-1.75
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	-5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.00	-2.10
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	-32.00
Artificial	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	-130.00
Petale	lb.	120.00	-140.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	-18.50
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	-2.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	-2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	-1.90
Italian	lb.	2.75	-2.90
Orianaum, Imitation	oz.	5.00	-5.25
Orris Concrete	lb.	1.50	-1.60
Patchouli	lb.	22.00	-23.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	-1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	—	-8.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	8.75	-9.00
Bottles	lb.	—	-9.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	-4.00
French	lb.	8.50	-8.65
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	-2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	-6.00
Rose, French	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Synthetic, red	lb.	40.00	-45.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	-1.60
Sesol	lb.	—	-.65
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	-13.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.10	-2.25
Artificial	lb.	.47	-.50
Savin	lb.	6.00	-6.50
Spearment	lb.	8.50	-9.00
Spruce	lb.	1.05	-1.25
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.00	-4.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	-2.05
White, French	lb.	2.15	-2.25
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	-8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.50	-.60
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	4.00	-4.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.25	-5.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	-12.50
Mania	lb.	40.00	-45.00
Artificial	lb.	—	-12.00

## OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	16.50	-17.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	-4.75
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	-7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	-4.00
*Malefern	lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	-20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	-8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	-7.00

## Crude Drugs

<b>BALSAMS</b>			
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	-.59
South American	lb.	.75	-.80
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	-8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.60	-1.65
Peru	lb.	3.50	-3.55
Tolu	lb.	1.15	-1.25

<b>BARKS</b>			
Angostura	lb.	.28	-.30
Baswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	-.21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.63	-.65
of Tree	lb.	.35	-.45
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	-.24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	-1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	1.85	-.20
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	-.25
Siftings	lb.	.12	-.13
Chestnut, red quills	lb.	.10	-10%
Chincona, red quills	lb.	.63	-.70
Broken	lb.	.60	-.70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
*Broken	lb.	.70	-.75
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	—
*Maracaiibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.11	-.12
Cotton Root	lb.	.18	-.20
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	-.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	-.11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09	-.10
Eim, grinding	lb.	.14	-.15
Select bdls.	lb.	.20	-.21
*Nominal			

## WHERE TO BUY

# Antoine Chiris Co.

## NEW YORK

### IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

### ESSENTIAL OILS

### SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

## Fritzsche Brothers

### New York

# ESSENTIAL - OILS

Hemlock	lb.	.10	-.11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	-.10%
Mezereum	lb.	.22	-.23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	-.09
White	lb.	.08	-.09
*Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.13	-.14
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	-.13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	-.13%
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.20	-.21
Northern	lb.	.20	-.21
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	-.28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	-.28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.20	-.23
Select	lb.	.30	-.35
Simaruba	lb.	.63	-.69
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	-.13
Cut	lb.	.22	-.24
Crushed	lb.	.16	-.19
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	—	-.55
of Tree	lb.	.23	-.24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	-.09
White	lb.	.16	-.17
White Pine	lb.	.07	-.08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	-.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.26	-.35
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	-.08

## BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	-.79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.27	-.28
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Para	lb.	.70	-.73
Surinam	lb.	.75	-.80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	-5.25
Cuts	lb.	3.25	-3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	-3.50
South American	lb.	2.95	-3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	-1.75
Green Label	lb.	1.55	-1.60

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	-1.35
XX	lb.	1.34	-1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	-1.40
Fish	lb.	.65	-.69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	-.70
Juniper	lb.	.08	-.09
Laurel	lb.	.08	-.09
Poke	lb.	.10	-.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	-.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	-.16
Sloe	lb.	.40	-.42

## FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.75	-.76
Powdered	lb.	.90	-1.00
Borage	lb.	.59	-.69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	-2.60
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.45	-.48
Roman	lb.	.75	-.80
Spanish	lb.	.40	-.45
Clover Tops	lb.	.13	-.15
Dogwood	lb.	.17	-.18
Elder	lb.	.32	-.35
Insect, open	lb.	.30	-.33
Closed	lb.	.38	-.39
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.25	-.30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	-.35
*Kousso	lb.	—	-.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	-.25
Select	lb.	—	-.35
*Nominal			

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	-.37
Without Leaves	lb.	.65	-.70
Malva, blue	lb.	2.50	-3.00
Black	lb.	.40	-.45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	-1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	-2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	-1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	-.70
Rosemary, American	lb.	.36	-.38
Saffron	lb.	14.00	-14.50
Valencia	lb.	—	—
Tilia (see Linden)			

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	-1.05
Cape	lb.	.13	-.15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08	-.09
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	—	-1.00
*Powdered	lb.	—	-1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	-1.53
Powdered	lb.	1.49	-1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	-.51
Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.19	-.21
Powdered	lb.	—	-.45
*Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	—	-4.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	-4.00
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	-.35
Catechu	lb.	.20	-.23
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.75	-1.00
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	-.25
Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	-1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	-2.05
Guaiac	lb.	1.70	-1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	-.90
Kino	lb.	.49	-.59
Mastic	lb.	—	-1.10
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.90	-1.00
Sorts	lb.	.70	-.78
Siftings	lb.	—	-.50
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	-.15
Tears	lb.	.18	-.20
Sandarac	lb.	.71	-.72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	-.39
Sorts	lb.	.28	-.30
Spruce	lb.	.63	-.72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	-1.85
Thus, per bbl.	280 lb.	17.50	-18.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.15	-4.25
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	-3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	-2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Thirds	lb.	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.50	-.60
Balmoney	lb.	.11	-.13
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Beiladonna	lb.	.70	-.80
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	-.19
Buchu, short	lb.	3.00	-3.25
*Long	lb.	3.00	-3.25
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	-3.60
American	lb.	.29	-.35
Catnip	lb.	.15	-.16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	-.07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	-.40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	-.58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	-.19
Conium	lb.	.29	-.33
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	-.13
Damiana	lb.	.15	-.16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	-.17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	-.35
Imported	lb.	.38	-.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	-.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.16	-.17
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	-.11
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
*Russian	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Domestic	lb.	.75	-1.05
Henna	lb.	.31	-.32
Horehound	lb.	.21	-.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.38	-.40
*Laurel	lb.	10%	-.11
Life Everlasting	lb.	.29	-.35
Liverwort	lb.	.29	-.35
Lobelia	lb.	.12	-.14
Matico	lb.	.28	-.30
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
*French	lb.	.50	-.52
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	-.17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	-.83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	-.20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	-.29
Pichi	lb.	.11	-.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	—	-.40
*Nominal			

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	..lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	..lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Queen of the Meadow	..lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red	..lb.	1.25	—	1.28
Rosemary	..lb.	.14	—	.15
Rue	..lb.	—	—	.50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	..lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	..lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	..lb.	.13	—	.14
Spanish	..lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Savory	..lb.	.21	—	.22
Senna, Alexandria, whole	..lb.	50	—	1.00
Half Leaf	..lb.	.70	—	.80
Siftings	..lb.	.30	—	.32
Powdered	..lb.	.42	—	.45
Tinnevely	..lb.	.13	—	.20
Pods	..lb.	.12	—	.13
Skullcap, Western	..lb.	.17	—	.19
Spearmint American	..lb.	.20	—	.22
Squaw Vine	..lb.	.27	—	.30
Stramonium	..lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy	..lb.	.10	—	.11
Thyme, Spanish	..lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2
French	..lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
Uva Ursi	..lb.	.10	—	.11
Witch Hazel	..lb.	.06 1/2	—	.08
Wormwood imported	..lb.	.14	—	.17
Yerba Santa	..lb.	.07	—	.08

## ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	..lb.	.39	—	.44
Powdered	..lb.	.48	—	.55
German	..lb.	—	—	—
*Powdered	..lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	..lb.	2.95	—	3.40
Althea, cut	..lb.	.79	—	.80
Whole	..lb.	.35	—	.40
Angelica American	..lb.	.37	—	.40
Imported	..lb.	.59	—	.69
Arnica	..lb.	.79	—	.98
Arrowroot, American	..lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25
Bermuda	..lb.	.56	—	.60
St. Vincent	..lb.	.40	—	.42
Bamboo Rrier	..lb.	.12	—	.16
Bearsfoot	..lb.	.09	—	.10
Belladonna	..lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	..lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Berberis, Aquifolium	..lb.	.14	—	.17
Beth	..lb.	.10	—	.12
Blood	..lb.	—	—	.75
Blueflag	..lb.	.32	—	.34
Bryonia	..lb.	.26	—	.27
Burdock, Imported	..lb.	.19	—	.21
American	..lb.	.18	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	..lb.	.60	—	.75
Unbleached, natural	..lb.	.16	—	.17
Cohosh, black	..lb.	.10	—	.12
Blue	..lb.	.12	—	.14
Colchicum	..lb.	1.45	—	2.00
Colombo, whole	..lb.	.24	—	.29
Comfrey	..lb.	.21	—	.22
Culver's	..lb.	.19	—	.20
Cranesbill, see Geranium	..lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	..lb.	.26	—	.28
American	..lb.	.26	—	.27
Doggrass Don	..lb.	.39	—	.45
Cut Bermuda	..lb.	.29	—	.30
Echinacea	..lb.	.35	—	.36
Elecampane	..lb.	.12	—	.14
Galangal	..lb.	.26	—	.27
Gelsemium	..lb.	.09	—	.13
Gentian	..lb.	.15	—	.16
Powdered	..lb.	.20	—	.22
Geranium	..lb.	.07	—	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	..lb.	.22	—	.23
Bleached	..lb.	.26	—	.28
Ginseng, Cultivated	..lb.	—	—	—
Wild, Eastern	..lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern	..lb.	—	—	—
Southern	..lb.	—	—	—
Golden Seal	..lb.	5.30	—	5.35
Powdered	..lb.	5.85	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black, Imported	..lb.	1.40	—	1.50
White, Domestic	..lb.	.21	—	.22
*Powdered	..lb.	.24	—	.26
*Imported	..lb.	—	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	..lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Powdered	..lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Rio, whole	..lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Powdered	..lb.	3.40	—	3.60
Jalap, whole	..lb.	—	—	.50
Powdered	..lb.	—	—	.55
Kava Kava	..lb.	.18	—	.19
Lady Slipper	..lb.	.85	—	.90
Leucode, Russian, cut	..lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural bales	..lb.	.24	—	.26
Selected	..lb.	.32	—	.34
Powdered	..lb.	.30	—	.32
*Lavage, American	..lb.	.73	—	.75
Manaca	..lb.	.27	—	.29
Mandrake	..lb.	.15	—	.16
*Nominal.	..lb.	—	—	—

Musk, Russian	..lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	..lb.	.31	—	.32
Verona	..lb.	.28	—	.29
Finger	..lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Parcira Brava	..lb.	.33	—	.34
Pellitory	..lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	..lb.	.65	—	.75
Pleurisy	..lb.	.18	—	.19
Poke	..lb.	.10	—	.11
Rhatany	..lb.	.14	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	..lb.	.82	—	.90
Chips	..lb.	.70	—	.75
Cuts	..lb.	.74	—	2.45
High Dried	..lb.	.80	—	.85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	..lb.	.79	—	.82
American	..lb.	.38	—	.43
Mexican	..lb.	.31	—	.33
Senega, Northern	..lb.	1.02	—	1.05
Southern	..lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Serpentaria	..lb.	.65	—	.70
Skunk Cabbage	..lb.	.16	—	.17
Snake, Canada natural	..lb.	.45	—	.48
Stripped	..lb.	.46	—	.49
Spikenard	..lb.	.30	—	.32
Squill, white	..lb.	.14	—	.15
Stillingia	..lb.	.15	—	.17
Stone	..lb.	.12	—	.14
Turmeric Madras	..lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Aleppy	..lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
China	..lb.	.10	—	.11
Unicorn false (helonias)	..lb.	.55	—	.57
True (Aletris)	..lb.	.65	—	.67
Valerian, Belgian	..lb.	—	—	1.45
*English	..lb.	—	—	—
*German	..lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	..lb.	—	—	1.25
Yellow Dock	..lb.	.12	—	.15
Domestic	..lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	..lb.	.11	—	.12

## SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	..lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	..lb.	.22	—	.22 1/2
Star	..lb.	.23	—	.24
Canary, Spanish	..lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
South American	..lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Caraway, African	..lb.	.40	—	.41
*Dutch	..lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	..lb.	.68	—	.69
Cardamom, fair bleached	..lb.	.65	—	.70
Celery	..lb.	.40	—	.41
Colchicum	..lb.	3.45	—	3.70
Conium	..lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander	..lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Morocco, Unbleached	..lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 3/4
Mogador, Unbleached	..lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Bleached	..lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
*Cumin, Levant	..lb.	.17 1/2	—	.19
*Malta	..lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19 1/2
Morocco	..lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Dill	..lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
Fennel, French	..lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
*German, small	..lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	..lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	..per bbl.	18.25	—	19.00
Ground	..lb.	.11	—	.12
Foenugreek	..lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Hemp, Manchurian	..lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
*Russian	..lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	..lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Larkspur	..lb.	—	—	.45
Lobelia	..lb.	.40	—	.45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	..lb.	—	—	—
*Dutch	..lb.	—	—	—
Bombay, Brown	..lb.	.32	—	.33
California Trieste, brown	..lb.	.23	—	.23 1/2
Chinese, Yellow	..lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
English, yellow	..lb.	.35	—	.36
Parsley	..lb.	.23	—	.25
Poppy, Dutch	..lb.	—	—	—
Russian blue	..lb.	.60	—	.62
Indian	..lb.	.32	—	.32 1/2
Quince	..lb.	1.19	—	1.23
Rape, English	..lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small	..lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Domestic	..lb.	—	—	—
Sabadilla	..lb.	.13	—	.14
Stramonium	..lb.	.30	—	.35
Strophanthus, Hispidus	..lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Kombe	..lb.	1.65	—	1.75
*Nominal.	..lb.	—	—	—

Sunflower, domestic	..lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
South American	..lb.	.14	—	.15
Manchurian	..lb.	—	—	—
Worm, American	..lb.	.10	—	.12
Levant	..lb.	1.00	—	1.10

## SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	..lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Bombay	..lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
Japan Caps	..lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	..lb.	.23 1/2	—	.24
China, Selected, mats	..lb.	.23	—	.23 1/2
Saigon, assortment	..lb.	.43	—	.45
Cassia Buds	..lb.	.25	—	.26
Chilies, Japan	..lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
Mombasa	..lb.	.21	—	.22
Cinnamon, Ceylon	..lb.	.30	—	.33
Chilies, Japan	..lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
Cloves, Zanzibar	..lb.	.29	—	.30
Amboyas	..lb.	.52	—	.55
Ginger, African	..lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Cochin "D"	..lb.	.17	—	.18
Jamaica, white good	..lb.	.19	—	.20
Japan	..lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 1/4
Mace, Banda, No. 2	..lb.	.49	—	.50
Batavia, No. 2	..lb.	.44	—	.45
Nutmegs, 110s	..lb.	.27	—	.28
Pepper, Black, Sing.	..lb.	.21	—	.21 1/4
White	..lb.	.28	—	.28 1/2
Pimento, Select	..lb.	.08	—	.08 1/4

## WAXES

Bayberry	..lb.	.38	—	.39
Bees, light, crude	..lb.	.45	—	.46
Light, refined	..lb.	.48	—	.49
Dark	..lb.	.47	—	.48
Candelilla	..lb.	.32	—	.34
Carnauba, Flor.	..lb.	.89	—	.90
No. 1	..lb.	.88	—	.89
No. 2	..lb.	.80	—	.82
No. 3	..lb.	.68	—	.70
Ceresin, Yellow	..lb.	.16	—	.17
White	..lb.	.18	—	.24
Japan	..lb.	—	—	.23
Montan, crude	..lb.	.35	—	.36
*Bleached	..lb.	.35	—	.36
Ozokerite, crude, brown	..lb.	.35	—	.36
*Green	..lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	..lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	..lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	..lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	..lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	..lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearic Acid—	..lb.	—	—	—
Single pressed	..lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19
Double pressed	..lb.	.19 1/2	—	.20
Triple pressed	..lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21

## Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	..100 lbs.	—	—	4.00
56 p.c.	..100 lbs.	—	—	7.75
*70 p.c.	..100 lbs.	—	—	8.60
*80 p.c.	..100 lbs.	—	—	11.52
*Glacial	..lb.	—	—	.15 1/2
Alum, ammonia, lump	..lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Ground	..lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2
Powdered	..lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2
Chrome	..lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Potash lump	..lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Ground	..lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Alum, Potash, Powdered	..lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11
Soda, Ground	..100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	..lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	..lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Low grade	..lb.	.02	—	.02 1/2
Aluminum hydrate light	..lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2
Heavy	..lb.	.11	—	.12 1/2
Arsenic, white	..lb.	—	—	.09 1/2
Red	..lb.	.40	—	.42
Ammonia, Anhydrous	..lb.	.30	—	.35
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	..lb.	—	—	.10 1/2
*20 deg., carboys	..lb.	.07	—	.09
*18 deg., carboys	..lb.	—	—	—
*16 deg., carboys	..lb.	—	—	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	—	.28 1/2
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	..lb.	.16	—	.18
Granulated, white	..lb.	.16	—	.18
Lump	..lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, foreign	..100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	..100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	..lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c.	..lb.	.60	—	.70
47 p.c.	..lb.	—	—	—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	..lb.	—	—	—
lbs. bulk	..lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Nominal.	..lb.	—	—	—



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry .....	lb.	.05	— .054
Barium, chloride .....	ton	75.00	— 100.00
Dioxide .....	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate .....	lb.	.114	— .124
Barytes, floated, white .....	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color .....	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks 100 lb.			— 1.75
Calcium Acetate .....	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide .....	lb.	.09	— .10
Carbonate .....	lb.		—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton		22.50	— 24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton			— 34.00
Solid, second hands .....	ton	30.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.09	— .094
Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	.13	— .13
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.074	— .084
Second hands .....	lb.		— .08
Powdered .....	lb.	.124	— .13
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76 ..			— .25
Coppers, f.o.b. works .....	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.10
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined .....	gal.		— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.		— .08
48 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.		— .11
52 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.		— .12
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..	lb.	.124	— .13
Lead, Cakes .....	lb.	.134	— .14
Granulated .....	lb.	.14	— .144
Arsenate, powdered .....	lb.	.30	— .32
Paste .....	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate .....	lb.	.85	— .86
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.		.094	— .094
Foreign .....	lb.		— .104
Red, American .....	lb.		— .104
Sulphate, basic .....	lb.		— .084
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.		— .094
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.		— .104
English .....	lb.		—
Lime, hydrate .....	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution .....	gal.	.154	— .194
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y. ....	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Muriatic acid .....	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
*18 deg. carboys .....	100 lbs.	1.40	— 1.60
20 deg. carboys .....	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
22 deg. carboys .....	100 lbs.		—
Nickel oxide .....	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single .....	lb.	.15	— .16
double .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ..	lb.	.074	— .084
*38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.074	— .08
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.074	— .08
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.074	— .08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.		.064	Gov. pr. — .054
38 deg. carboys .....	lb.		— .054
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.		— .06
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.		— .064
Phosphorus, red .....	lb.	.80	—
Yellow .....	lb.	.50	— .60
Plaster of Paris .....	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental .....	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 .....	lb.	.63	— .66
Potassium Bichromate .....	lb.	.364	— .374
Carbonate, calc. ....	lb.	.25	— .30
Chlorate, cryst. ....	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Japanese .....	lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....	ton	300.00	— 350.00
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Yellow .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Saltpetre, Granulated .....	lb.	.264	— .27
Refined .....	lb.	.314	— .314
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lb.			— 1.90
In bbls .....	lb.		— 3.25
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		3.00	— 3.25
Powd. or gran., 76p.c 100 lbs.		4.25	— 5.00
Sodium Bichromate .....	lb.	.13	— .144
Bisulphate .....	lb.		—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb.		1.60	— 1.75
Chlorate .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....	100 lbs.	2.60	— 3.00
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
*Nitrate, tech. ....	100 lbs.		— 4.324
Refined .....	lb.	.064	— .07
Nitrite .....	lb.	.14	— .16
Prussiate, Yellow .....	lb.	.26	— .30
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
40 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Sod. Sulph., Gf'b. salt 100 lbs.		1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....	lb.	.06	— .064
30-32 p.c. ....	lb.	.034	— .04
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton		65.00	— 70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore .....	ton		—
*Nominal.			

## WHERE TO BUY

## ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

## Katzenbach &amp; Bullock Co.

New York    Trenton    Chicago  
Boston    San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid		
60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	— 13.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	— 22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	— 28.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.		Nominal
Tin, bichloride .....	lb.	.274 — .28
Zinc, carbonate .....	lb.	.18 — .21
Chloride .....	lb.	.14 — .15
Oxide, French .....	lb.	.12 — .13
Leaded .....	lb.	.084 — .104
Sulphate .....	lb.	.044 — .064

## Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

## COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol. C. P. ....	gal.	.20 — .25
(90 p.c.) .....	lb.	.22 — .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.		1.00 — 1.15
50 p.c. ....	lb.	.75 — .85
25 p.c. ....	lb.	.40 — .45
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.18 — .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.45 — .55
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.35 — .45
Naphthalene, balls .....	lb.	.104 — .114
Flake .....	lb.	.084 — .094
Phenol .....	lb.	.12 — .15
Pitch, various grades .....	ton	10.00 — 20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal.		.20 — .25
Crude heavy .....	gal.	.14 — .174
*Toluol, pure .....	gal.	.25 — .35
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....	gal.	.22 — .26
Xylol, pure water white .....	gal.	.40 — .45

## INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic .....	lb.	1.60 — 1.80
Acid Benzoic Crude .....	lb.	Nominal
Acid H .....	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Acid Metanilic .....	lb.	3.20 — 3.25
Acid Naphthionic, Crude .....	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Refined .....	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude .....	lb.	.25 — .30
Refined .....	lb.	.42 — .47
p-Amidophenol Base .....	lb.	— 3.75
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride ..	lb.	— 3.75
*Aminozobenzene .....	lb.	—
Aniline Oil .....	lb.	— .24
Aniline Salts .....	lb.	.40 — .42
Aniline for red .....	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....	lb.	.60 — .80
Anthraquinone .....	lb.	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde .....	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Benzidine Base .....	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Benzidine Sulphate .....	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Benzoate of Soda .....	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Benzylchloride .....	lb.	— 1.00
Diamidophenol .....	lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Dianisidine .....	lb.	—
Dinitrophenol .....	lb.	.42 — .45
o-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	.15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	.17 — .18
*Nominal.		

Diethylaniline .....	lb.	— 2.50
Dimethylaniline .....	lb.	.57 — .60
Dinitrobenzol .....	lb.	.37 — .41
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	lb.	.40 — .50
Dinitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.50 — .60
Dinitrotoluol .....	lb.	.40 — .50
Diphenylamine .....	lb.	.75 — .90
Dioxynaphthalene .....	lb.	—
"G" Salt .....	lb.	.85 — .98
Hydrazobenzene .....	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Induline .....	lb.	2.00 — 2.75
Methylantraquinone .....	lb.	.17 — .20
Monochlorobenzol .....	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Monothylaniline .....	lb.	—
Naphthalenediamine .....	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
a-Naphthol .....	lb.	.55 — .60
b-Naphthol, Technical .....	lb.	.75 — .85
Sublimed .....	lb.	.50 — .55
a-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
b-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	1.40 — 1.65
Nitranilin .....	lb.	.18 — .19
Nitrobenzene .....	lb.	.50 — .56
Nitrochlorobenzol .....	lb.	.40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene .....	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
o-Nitrophenol .....	lb.	1.50 — 1.55
p-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.65 — .70
Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.45 — .50
m-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	1.85 — 2.00
p-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Phthalic Anhydride .....	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Pseudo-Cumol .....	lb.	—
Resorcin, crystals U.S.P. ....	lb.	7.75 — 8.00
Resorcin, Technical .....	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline .....	lb.	— 2.50
Tolidin .....	lb.	2.50 — 2.55
o-Toluidine .....	lb.	.45 — .50
p-Toluidine .....	lb.	1.85 — 1.95
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Xylene, pure .....	gal.	.40 — .50
Xylene, Com. ....	gal.	.40 — .50

## COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....	lb.	1.15 — 1.70
Acid Blue .....	lb.	3.00 — 5.00
Acid Brown .....	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Acid Fuchsin .....	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Acid Orange .....	lb.	.40 — .60
Acid Orange II .....	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Acid Orange III .....	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Acid Red .....	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Acid Scarlet .....	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Acid Violet 10 B .....	lb.	8.00 — 10.00
Alpine Yellow .....	lb.	2.00 — 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright .....	lb.	7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium .....	lb.	6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	8.25 — 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste ..	lb.	5.00 — 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G .....	lb.	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R .....	lb.	— 1.50
Alkali Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	10.00 — 14.00
Alkali Blue, Imported .....	lb.	16.00 — 18.00
Alpin Yellow .....	lb.	2.00 — 7.50
Azo Carmine .....	lb.	3.00 — 6.00
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom. ....	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp. ....	lb.	4.65 — 4.75
Benzo Purperine 10 B .....	lb.	4.00 — 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B .....	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Bismarck Brown Y .....	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Bismarck Brown R .....	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	1.60 — 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp. ....	lb.	3.50 — 2.75
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	3.00 — 2.75
Chrome Red .....	lb.	— 2.00
Chrysoidine R .....	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrysoidine Y .....	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Chrysophenine, Domestic ..	lb.	6.75 — 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported ..	lb.	11.00 — 12.50
Congo Red 4B Type .....	lb.	1.60 — 2.25
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	6.25 — 8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Direct Black .....	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Direct Blue .....	lb.	4.00 — 6.00
Direct Sky Blue .....	lb.	1.55 — 1.75
Direct Brown .....	lb.	1.75 — 2.75
Direct Bordeaux .....	lb.	3.50 — 6.00
Direct Fast Red .....	lb.	2.75 — 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow .....	lb.	3.00 — 4.00
Direct Violet cont. ....	lb.	2.75 — 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals .....	lb.	18.50 — 20.00
Erythrosine .....	lb.	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	3.75 — 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont. ....	lb.	4.60 — 5.00
Fur Black, extra .....	lb.	3.00 — 4.00
Fur Brown B .....	lb.	3.00 — 5.00
*Nominal		

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	9.25
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	10.00	- 12.00
Malachite Green Crystals	lb.	6.50	- 7.25
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.65	- .70
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.70	- .75
Jet	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.70	- 1.00
Oil Orange	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Orange, K. G. contract	lb.	.65	- .75
Orange Y. conc.	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	18.00	- 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	- 10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	75.00	- 80.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	.50	- .60
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	- .45
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	- .45
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.00	- 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	- 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	- 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Victoria blue B.	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	8.50	- 9.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	- 2.25

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	- .34
Seed	lb.	.08 1/2	- .11
Carmine No. 40	lb.	.425	- .475
Cochineal	lb.	.75	- .90
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	- .30
Nutsalla, blue Aleppo	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Nutsalla, Chinese	lb.	.33	- .35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.	lb.	—	- .07
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.16	- .16 1/2
Aleppey	lb.	.16 1/2	- .17
Pubna	lb.	.10	- .11

## DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	- .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	- .20
Fustic, stocks	ton	42.00	- 48.00
Chips	lb.	.04	- .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	- .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	- 50.00
Chips	lb.	.03 1/2	- .05 1/4
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.17	- .19

## EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15 1/4	- .17 1/4
Triple	lb.	.18	- .20
Concentrated	lb.	.25	- .28
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.20	- .22
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Culbear, French	lb.	.28	- .30
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.25	- .26
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.28	- .30
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.13	- .14
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	- .18
*Nominal.			

## WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Aniline Dyestuffs  
Dyewood Extracts  
Industrial Oils  
Chemicals**

Gall	lb.	.30	- .32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	- .13 1/2
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.27	- .28
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.28	- .30
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	- .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	- .24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.27	- .28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	- .13 1/2
Contract	lb.	.10 1/4	- .10 3/4
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	- .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	- .20
Paste	lb.	—	- .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron, see tanning			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/4	- .08
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.15	- .16

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	- .90
Domestic	lb.	.45	- .75
Prussian blue	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Soluble	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	- .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	- .14

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	- 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	—	- 75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	- 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan.	ton	—	- 60.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	- 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	- 65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	- 16.00
Ground	ton	—	- 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	- 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	- 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	125.00	- 130.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	- 85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	- 64.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03	- .03 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.03 1/4	- .04 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	.17	- .18
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.23 1/2	- .24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.27	- .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	- .20
Iemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	- .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03 1/2	- .04 1/2
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08 1/2
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	- .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	- .10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan.	lb.	.01 1/4	- .02 1/2
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	Nominal	
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04 1/4	- .05
Quercitron, liq., 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	- .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 1/4	- .10
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liq., 20 p.c. tan.	lb.	.01	- .01 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.08	- .10 1/2
Sumac, liq., 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.30	- 1.35
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.40	- 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	85.00	- 90.00
*Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	- 150.00
*Nominal.			

Degras, American	lb.	.12	- .13
English	lb.	.12	- .13
Neutral	lb.	.23	- .24
Horse	lb.	.16 1/2	- .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	—	- 2.10
Off prime	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.30	- 1.35
No. 1	gal.	—	- 1.15
No. 2	gal.	—	- 1.05
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.00	- 1.05
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	- 1.10
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	- 1.15
Northern, crude	gal.	—	- .90
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	- .90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	- 2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 1.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 1.75
Dark	gal.	—	- 1.50
Prime	gal.	.23	- .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	- 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 1/4	- .18 1/4
Saponified	lb.	.17 1/4	- .17 3/4
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.08
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.03
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.05
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.18 1/4	- .19
Double pressed	lb.	.19 1/2	- .20
Triple pressed	lb.	.20 1/4	- .21
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	- 1.15
Prime	gal.	—	- 1.10
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	- 1.20
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	- 1.30

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
Cases	lb.	.27	- .28
No. 3	lb.	.25	- .26
Cocanut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15 1/4	- .16
Tanks	lb.	.14 1/2	- .15
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.17	- .17 1/2
Tanks	lb.	.15	- .15 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	- 16.00
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.13	- .13 1/4
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	—	—
mills, in tanks	lb.	—	- .17 1/4
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	- .21 1/4
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	- 1.45
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	- 1.48
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	- 1.52
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	- 1.55
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00	- 3.25
*Foots	gal.	—	- .27
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.20	- .22
*Benin	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.17	- .18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	- .19
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	- .19 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21 1/4	- .22 1/4
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.57	- .58
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.56	- .57
Yellow, steam	gal.	—	- 5.00
Poppo Seed	gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.60	- 1.70
*Blown	gal.	—	- .73
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	- .76
Second	gal.	—	- 2.50
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	—
*Imported	gal.	.10	- .10 1/2
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.12 1/2	- .13
New York, bbls.	lb.	—	- .35
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	- .34
Commercial	lb.	—	—

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	gal.	.23	- .24
cold test	gal.	.23	- .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.23	- .24
Summer	gal.	.42	- .45
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.42	- .43
Dark, filtered	gal.	.65	- .75
Extra cold test	gal.	.28	- .32
Dark steam, refined	gal.	—	- .50
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34	gal.	—	- .35
gravity	gal.	—	- .50
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	- .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	- .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	- .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	- .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	- .42
No. 200	gal.	.40	- .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	- .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	- .34
*Nominal.			

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## Miscellaneous

### NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls..fb.	.71 1/4	.72 3/4
*Wood Turpentine, steam dis-		
tilled, bbls.	.64	.66
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-		
tilled, bbls.	.62	.65
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	8.00 — 8.25
Rosin, com., to g'd.	80 bbl.	13.80 — 14.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.		
bbls.	13.00	— 13.50

### SHELLAC

D. C.	.83	— .84
*Diamond 'I'		
V. S. O.	.80	— .81
Fine Orange	.63	— .67
Second Orange	.58	— .60
T. N.	.52	— .55
A. C. Garnet	.52	— .55
Button	.77	— .79
Regular, bleached	.56	— .57
Bone, dry	.68	— .69

### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	— 54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	— 56.00
Columbia	—	— 53.00
New Orleans	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00 — 57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00 — 64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— 56.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— 56.00

### COCOA

Bahia	.15	— .16 1/4
Caracas	.16	— .17
Hayti	.13	— .14
Maracaibo	.24	— .28
Trinidad	.15 1/2	— .16 1/2

### DEXTINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or		
yellow	.07 1/2	— .07 3/4
Potato, white or canary	.18 1/2	— .19
Nominal.		

Starch, Corn, bags & bbls....	4.37	— 4.70
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....	4.15	— 4.48
Potato, Domestic		— .11
*Imported, duty paid....fb.	—	— .11 1/2

## REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War	
	Amer.Nat.bu'le eral nes	
Powdered	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15	
XXXX	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20	
Confectioners A	8.90 8.90 8.90 — 8.90	
Standard Gran.	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05	

## Soap Makers' Materials

### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.Mills.ga.	—	— .90
Light, strained	gal.	1.00 — 1.05
Yellow, bleached	gal.	— 1.10
White, bleached, winter.gal.	—	— 1.15
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— 2.00
30 deg., cold test.	gal.	— 1.95
40 deg., cold test.	gal.	— 1.75
Dark	gal.	— .90
Prime	gal.	— 1.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....fb.	.17 1/4	— .18 1/4
Saponified	.17 1/4	— .17 1/4
Stearic, single pressed	.18 1/4	— .19
Double pressed	.19 1/4	— .20

### VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.26	— .27
No. 3	.25	— .26
Cocanut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.fb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Ceylon, Tanks	.14 1/2	— .15
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.17	— .17 1/2
Prices fixed by Government.	*Nominal.	

Corn, crude, bbls.....fb.	.13	— .13 1/4
Refined, barrels	—	— 16.06
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b.mills.fb.	—	— .17 1/4
Summer, yellow, prime,bblsfb.	.21	— .21 1/4
Winter, Yellow		
Linseed, raw car	gal.	— 1.45
5-bbl. lots	gal.	— 1.50
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00 — 3.25
*Foots	fb.	— .27
Palm Lagos, casks.....fb.	—	—
Niger	.45	— .50
Palm Kernel, domestic.....fb.	—	— .18
Peanut, edible	fb.	— .20 1/2
(Crude, f.o.b. mills).....gal.	—	— 1.08
Pine, white steam.....gal.	.57	— .58
Sesame, domestic, edible...gal.	—	— 2.50
*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.....fb.	.12 1/4	— .13

## GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	fb.	.09 — .10
Yellow	fb.	.07 — .08
House	fb.	.07 — .07 1/4
Brown	fb.	.05 — .07
Lard, City	fb.	.23 — .25
Compound	fb.	.27 — .27 1/4
Stearine, lard	fb.	.12 — .13
Oleo	fb.	.27 — .28
Tallow, edible	fb.	.09 1/2 — .10
City, prime	fb.	.07 — .07 1/4
Choice Country	fb.	.10 — .11

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	fb.	.12 — .12 1/4
City Fancy	fb.	.11 — .11 1/4
Prime Packers	fb.	.10 1/4 — .10 1/2
Grease, Choice White	fb.	.10 1/4 — .11
"A" White	fb.	.10 — .10 1/4
"B" White	fb.	.09 — .09 1/4
Yellow	fb.	.07 — .07 1/4
Brown	fb.	.06 — .06 1/4
Bone	fb.	.05 1/2 — .06
House	fb.	.06 1/2 — .06 3/4
Stearine, prime oleo.	fb.	.13 — .13 1/4
Lard, city steam	fb.	.18 1/4 — .19
*Nominal.		
*Buyers' Tanks		

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from February 22 to March 1—Exports for the month of December

## Imports

### ACIDS—

30 drums cresylic, Hull, A. Kliopstein & Co.  
100 cs. citric crystals, Benzol Trading Co.  
31 drums cresylic, Glasgow, The West Disinfecting Co.

### ALMONDS—

25 bgs., sweet, Barcelona, London Brazilian Bank  
200 bgs., sweet, Barcelona, London, Brazilian Bank  
100 bgs., sweet, Barcelona, British Bank of South America  
25 cs., bitter, Barcelona, Habicht, Braun & Co.  
1,050 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Irving National Bank  
225 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Irving National Bank  
1,250 bgs., bitter, Malaga, The Bank of New York  
1,750 bgs., bitter, Malaga, The Bank of New York  
500 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Fort Dearborn National Bank  
1,100 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Irving National Bank  
400 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Irving National Bank  
1,420 bgs., bitter, Malaga, London Brazilian Bank  
500 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Bankers Trust Co.  
446 bgs., bitter, Malaga, J. E. Wallace & Co.  
315 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Winter, Son & Co.  
200 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Irving National Bank  
50 bgs., bitter, Malaga, The First & Security National Bank of Minneapolis  
155 bgs., bitter, Malaga, Smith & Schipper

125 bxs. bitter, Malaga, Winter, Son & Co.  
400 bgs. sweet, Tarragona, British Bank of South America  
300 bgs. bitter, Tarragona, Atlantic National Bank  
900 bgs. bitter, Tarragona, Equitable Trust Co.  
100 bgs. bitter, Tarragona, J. Munroe & Co.  
2,250 bgs. sweet, Alicante, W. Brandt's Sons & Co.  
100 bds. sweet, Alicante, Carey & Co.  
200 bales bitter, Alicante, Carey & Co.  
250 bds. bitter, Alicante, Carey & Co.  
1,200 bxs. sweet, Alicante, Carey & Co.  
1,000 bxs. sweet, Alicante, Irving National Bank  
1,000 bxs. sweet, Alicante, The British Bank of South America  
500 bxs. bitter, Alicante, Carey & Co.  
300 bxs. bitter, Alicante, American Express Co.  
494 cs. bitter, Lisbon, Kutsukian & Co.  
18 bgs. sweet, Lisbon, Wettstein & Co.  
500 cs. bitter, Lisbon, Brown Bros. & Co.

### ANILINE COLORS—

6 kegs, Havre, American Dyewood Co.  
5 csks., Havre, New York Color Chemical Co.  
7 csks., Havre, T. Bischoff & Co.  
10 csks., Havre, F. Bredt & Co.  
18 csks., Havre, The Aniline Dyes Chemical Co.  
6 csks., Havre, W. F. Sykes & Co.  
5 csks., Havre, Eaton-Clark Co.  
14 csks., Havre, E. M. Thayer & Co.  
1 csks., Havre, F. E. Atteau & Co.  
12 csks., Havre, The L. B. Fortner Co.  
7 csks., Havre, Anvres, Kiviev Dunk  
24 csks., Havre, J. Watson & Co.  
5 csks., Havre, T. Bischoff & Co.  
5 csks., Havre, The Heller Merz Co.

### ANTIPYRINE—

2 cs., London, Baring Bros. & Co.

### ARGOLS—

380 bgs. crude, Lisbon, Chas. Pfizer & Co.  
265 bgs. crude, Lisbon, American Cream Tartar Co.  
34 bgs. crude, Lisbon, Chas. Pfizer & Co.  
571 bgs. crude, Lisbon, Chas. Pfizer & Co.

### ARSENIC—

135 bbls., Tampico, American Metal Co.

### BALSAMS—

14 cs. tolu, Puerto Cabello, Mercantile Bank of the Americas  
1 cs. copaiba, Puerto Cabello, Mercantile Bank of the Americas  
6 bxs. tolu, Puerto Cabello, Dod, Restoy & Co.

### BARKS—

304 bales, Valparaiso, W. R. Grace & Co.

### BEANS—

100 bgs. cocoa, Port Limon, I. Brandon & Brothers  
44 bgs. cocoa, Port Limon, M. C. Kieth  
472 csks. cocoa, Port Limon, Fruit Dispatch Co.  
5 csks. cocoa, Port Limon, Fruit Dispatch Co.  
110 csks., Port Limon, I. Brandon & Bros.  
45 csks. cocoa, Port Limon, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.  
2 csks. castor, Port Limon, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.  
14 cs. vanilla, Tampico, H. Marquardt & Co.  
476 bgs. cocoa, La Guayra, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.  
400 bgs. cocoa, La Guayra, Bliss, Dallett & Co.  
650 bgs. cocoa, La Guayra, R. Desvernine  
120 csks. cocoa, Central American ports, Commercial Bank of Spanish America  
100 csks. cocoa, Central American ports, J. S. Sembrada & Co.  
250 csks. cocoa, Central American ports, Balfour, Williamson & Co.  
700 bgs. cocoa, Central American ports, American Trading Co.



1,405 bgs. cocoa, Central American ports, Mercantile Bank of the Americas  
2,595 bgs. cocoa, Central American ports, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore  
2,000 bgs. cocoa, Central American ports, J. Aron & Co.  
1,000 bgs. cocoa, Central American ports, F. E. Childs & Co.  
12 scks. cocoa, Central American ports, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.  
300 bgs. cocoa, Central American ports, J. S. Sembrada & Co.  
20 scks. cocoa, Central American ports, J. S. Sembrada & Co.  
100 scks. cocoa, Central American ports, Everett, Heaney & Co.  
1 bg. cocoa, Central American ports, L. Tours & Co.  
26 bgs. cocoa, Port De Paix, H. Mann & Co.  
37 bgs. castor, Port De Paix, H. Mann & Co.  
90 bgs. cocoa, Port De Paix, A. Leaman  
100 bgs. castor, Port De Paix, A. Leaman  
117 bgs. castor, Port De Paix, A. Leaman

**CHALK**

50 bgs., London, E. Lilly & Co.

**CREAM PREPARATIONS**

1 ca. face, Curacao, American Trading Co.

**CREOSOTE**

1 cs. carbonate, London, Morgenstern Independent Trading Co.

**CUTTLEFISH BONE**

202 pkgs., Vera Cruz, B. Balsamo

**DIVI DIVI**

18,206 bgs., Curacao, Tanners Council of United States

1,831 bgs., Curacao Suzarte & Whitney

490 bgs., Curacao, Suzarte & Whitney

1,735 bgs., Curacao, Suzarte & Whitney

**DYES AND DYESTUFFS**

250 cks. indigo, Havre, A. Klipstein & Co.

12 cs. various, Lisbon, New York Produce Co.

551 bgs. mangrove, Saint Marc, National City Bank

**ERGOT**

21 bgs., Lisbon, Lilly & Co.

17 bgs., Lisbon, E. D. Faudelides

2 bgs., Lisbon, Libby & Co.

**ESSENCES**

1 cs., Hull, Schieffelin & Co.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

1 cs., London, Heine & Co.

10 cs. almond, London, Ungerer & Co.

6 cs. almond, London, McKesson & Robbins

**FLOWERS**

2 cs. saffron, Alicante, P. E. Anderson & Co.

**GELATIN**

20 cs., Glasgow, P. H. Manners

**GUAIACOL**

1 cs., London, Brown Bros. & Co.

**GUMS**

40 cs. tragacanth, London, Gullabi, Gulbekian & Co.

26 bgs. tragacanth, London, Guaranty Trust Co.

50 cs. tragacanth, London, Thurston & Braidich

26 bgs. tragacanth, London, Thurston & Braidich

5 cs. asafetida, London, H. R. Lathrop & Co.

120 bgs. tragacanth, London, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

55 bgs. tragacanth, London, The Irving Trust Co.

45 cs. tragacanth, London, The Irving Trust Co.

16 cs. tragacanth, London, W. M. Arimann

200 bgs. tragacanth, London, B. J. Howlett

83 cs. tragacanth, London, Brown Bros. & Co.

14 bgs. tragacanth, London, Brown Bros. & Co.

70 cs. aloes, Curacao, Suzarte & Whitney

90 pkgs. tragacanth, London, Irving Trust Co.

50 bgs. arabic, London, W. M. Arimann

120 bgs. tragacanth, London, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

**HENEQUIN**

64 bales, Tampico, J. A. Del Seler

12 bales, Tampico, W. Loaisa & Co.

**IODINE**

1,342 pkgs., South Pacific ports, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen

1 bale, London, Waring Hat Manufacturing Co.

44 bales, London, T. M. Duche & Sons

**JUICES**

20 bbls. lime, Curacao, F. B. Vandergrift

50 cs. pine, Barcelona, Habricht, Braun & Co.

50 cs. pine, Barcelona, W. Herron & Co.

**LEAVES**

1 cs. saffron, Alicante, Strohmeier & Arpe Co.

**LICORICE PASTE**

10 cs., Barcelona, H. Utard

**MENTHOL**

25 cs., London, H. Seltzer

5 cs., London, Baring Bros. & Co.

110 cs., London, Standard Bank of South America

20 cs., London, Baring Bros. & Co.

**OILS**

59 drums fusel, Havre, The Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Co.

28 bbls. codliver, St. Johns, N. F., Funch, Edye & Co.

50 bbls. codliver, St. Johns, N. F., A. Stallman & Co.

200 bbls. codliver, St. Johns, N. F., W. S. Job & Co.

20 drums olive, Malaga, Antoine Chiris & Co.

2 drums olive, Malaga, Innis, Speiden & Co.

1,000 cs. olive, Malaga, Ricardo, Gomer & Distin Co. Inc.

3 drums olive, Malaga, George Lueders & Co.

300 bbls. olive, Malaga, U. E. Rittwagen

172 bbls. olive, Malaga, East River National Bank

50 bbls. olive, Barcelona, Antoine Chiris & Co.

550 cs. olive, Barcelona, Brown Bros. & Co.

100 bbls. olive, Barcelona, Brown Bros. & Co.

160 bbls. olive, Barcelona, Equitable Trust Co.

100 bbls. olive, Barcelona, Strohmeier & Arpe Co.

50 bbls. olive, Barcelona, J. R. Daguino & Co.

400 bbls. olive, Barcelona, Brown Bros. & Co.

**PERFUMERY**

8 cs., St. Johns, N. F., C. H. Selich

6 cs., Havre, A. J. Woodroff & Co.

49 cs., Havre, A. H. Smith & Son

6 cs., Havre, E. H. Burr

47 cs., Havre, Chas. Baez

**ROOTS**

5 bales ipecac, Cartagena, De Lima Correa & Cortisaoz

5 bales ipecac, Cartagena, Pablo, Calvet & Co.

41 bgs. valerian, London, Brown Brothers & Co.

17 pkgs. squill, London, Brown Brothers & Co.

31 bales sarsaparilla, Vera Cruz, A. Iselin & Co.

**SANDALWOOD WOOD**

7 bgs., London, J. L. Hopkins & Co.

**SILVER SULPHIDE**

11 cs., Central American ports, Mercantile Bank of the Americas

**SOAP**

4 cs., London, F. R. Arnold & Co.

2 cks., London, Davies, Turner & Co.

250 cs., Barcelona, Lockwood, Brackett & Co.

4 cs., London, F. R. Arnold & Co.

150 cs., Valencia, F. Boehm

240 bgs. powder, Cereal Soap Co.

1 bx., Port Au Prince, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.

**SPICES**

500 bgs. pepper, Valencia, Bordeaux, New York Trading Co.

**SULPHUR**

1 csk. precipitate, London, Brown Brothers & Co.

**TARTAR**

100 bbls. crude, Alicante, National City Bank

**THYMOL**

12 cs., London, Brown Bros. & Co.

**ALCOHOL**

18 gallons, British West Indies; 10 gallons, Hayti

**ALCOHOL, WOOD**

50 lbs., Bermuda; 3 lbs., Hayti

**BENZOL**

6 lbs., Dutch East Indies

**CALCIUM CARBIDE**

200 lbs., Guatemala; 16,000 lbs., British West Africa

**COAL TAR**

5 bbls., Colombia; 9 lbs., Bermuda; 4 bbls., Virgin Islands; 100 bbls., British South Africa

**COPPER SULPHATE**

4,612 lbs., Cuba; 100 lbs., Hayti; 2,240 lbs., Hongkong

**CORN STARCH**

1,800 lbs., Panama

**FLAX SEED**

6 bushels, San Domingo

**GLUCOSE**

312,710 lbs., England; 1,910 lbs., Panama

**GLYCERIN**

100 lbs., Barbados; 110 lbs., Bolivia

**HONEY**

20 lbs., Venezuela

**HOPS**

18,300 lbs., Spain; 100 lbs., Costa Rica; 100 lbs., Barbados; 220 lbs., Trinidad

**LIME CHLORIDE**

3,120 lbs., Peru; 27,575 lbs., Mexico; 154,498 lbs., Norway

**PARAFFIN WAX CRUDE**

302,121 lbs., England; 4,500 lbs., British Guiana

**PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED**

14 lbs., British West Indies; 108 lbs., Virgin Islands; 214,615 lbs., Bolivia; 75,170 lbs., Ecuador; 675 lbs., Hayti; 49,095 lbs., Sweden; 14,100 lbs., Honduras

**PEPPERMINT OIL**

240 lbs., Denmark; 220 lbs., Sweden; 70 lbs., Mexico

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE**

400 lbs., Guatemala; 4,861 lbs., Mexico; 560 lbs., Uruguay; 55,552 lbs., Australia; 799 lbs., Cuba; 200 lbs., Dutch West Indies

**SODA, ASH**

70,330 lbs., Denmark; 25,350 lbs., Peru; 9,600 lbs., Colombia; 560 lbs., Bermuda; 12,320 lbs., Norway; 468,910 lbs., Brazil

**SODA, CAUSTIC**

800,000 lbs., Denmark; 523,360 lbs., Cuba; 20 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 1,025 lbs., French West Indies; 1,334 lbs., Spain; 96,555 lbs., Panama; 681,933 lbs., Mexico; 70,505 lbs., San Domingo; 110,317 lbs., Argentina; 54,000 lbs., Bolivia; 207,225 lbs., Japan; 3,664 lbs., Uruguay; 60,607 lbs., San Domingo

**SODA, SAL**

1,886 lbs., Bermuda; 2,792 lbs., British West Indies; 17,354 lbs., Trinidad; 5,365 lbs., Barbados; 125 lbs., Mexico; 1,650 lbs., Honduras; 3,025 lbs., Costa Rica; 1,886 lbs., Bermuda

**SODIUM SILICATE**

120 lbs., Spain; 10,179 lbs., Peru

**SPONGES**

2 lbs., Bermuda; 7 lbs., Honduras; 18 lbs., Nicaragua; 9 lbs., Panama; 410 lbs., Argentina; 40 lbs., Venezuela; 10 lbs., British India; 58 lbs., New Zealand

**SULPHUR, CRUDE**

49 tons, British East Africa

**VEGETABLE OIL**

1,955 lbs., Costa Rica; 6,583 lbs., Mexico; 8,685 lbs., Jamaica; 18,762 lbs., Cuba; 1,485 lbs., Virgin Islands; 494 lbs., Belgium

Kongo; 50 lbs., Ecuador; 50 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 25 lbs., Brazil; 250 lbs., Bolivia; 15 lbs., Argentina; 232 lbs., San Domingo; 711 lbs., Costa Rica; 100 lbs., Honduras; 30 lbs., Nicaragua; 310 lbs., Panama; 1,490 lbs., Mexico; 250 lbs., Barbados; 200 lbs., Jamaica; 414 lbs., Trinidad; 405 lbs., British West Indies

**ZINC OXIDE**

185 lbs., Salvador; 16,680 lbs., Peru; 4,895 lbs., French West Indies; 6,555 lbs., Venezuela; 11,440 lbs., British India

**Exports**

**ACID, CARBOLIC**

238 lbs., Peru; 230 lbs., Venezuela

**ACID, NITRIC**

120 lbs., British Guiana

**ACID, PICRIC**

135 lbs., Mexico; 110 lbs., Venezuela

**ACID, SULPHURIC**

633 lbs., Peru; 3,975 lbs., Hayti; 720 lbs., Newfoundland

### LOWER OCEAN RATES ANNOUNCED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 4.—New rates, materially lower than those made public a few weeks ago, have just been announced by the United States Shipping Board in a schedule giving freight quotations to practically every part of the world. A reduction to \$1 per 100 pounds has been made on acetates of lead and lime, extracts, boracic acid, borates of lime and soda, refined borax, cascara bark, cocoa, coffee, copra in bags, cottonseed oil, gelatine in bags, glycerin, common soap and tanning extracts from North Atlantic ports to Liverpool, London, Manchester, Hull, Avonmouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leith and Belfast.

A rate of \$1 per hundred pounds or 50 cents per cubic foot at ship's option has been fixed for toilet soap; ammonia, bark and roots (except cascara) and spices take a rate of \$1.25 per 100 pounds; acetone, acetic acid, formaldehyde, and methyl-ethyl-ketone, \$1.50 per 100 pounds; drugs, 75 cents per cubic foot or one per cent ad valorem; and chemicals, \$1 per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per cubic foot, or one per cent ad valorem.

General cargo rates to other ports are announced as follows, and are for tons of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet, at ship's option: From North Atlantic ports to South Africa, \$27 to \$30; West Africa, \$25; North Africa, \$50; Egypt, \$60; North Brazil, \$22.50 to \$25; Middle Brazil, \$25 to \$27.50; South Brazil, \$28 to \$35; Uruguay, \$25; Argentina, \$25 to \$35; Chile, \$50; India, \$1 to \$1.20 per 100 pounds, or 60 to 65 cents per cubic foot; Red Sea Ports, \$40 per ton; Australia and Dutch East Indies, \$40; Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre and Bordeaux, \$1.25 per 100 pounds, or 65 cents per cubic foot; Marseilles, Cette, Genoa, and Naples, \$1.60 or 85 cents; Barcelona, \$1.85 or 95 cents.

### TRADE PROSPECTS

Progress toward better business, if in some branches more clearly distinguishable, is not of the sort that gives promise of immediate general revival. While confidence, in the broadest sense, has remained unshaken through recent months of inevitable economic transition, there is still so much of uncertainty present that a cautious attitude persists the country over, and only in isolated cases are vigorous operations yet being undertaken, says "Dun's Review." The prevailing disposition nearly everywhere, in fact, is one of the limiting commitments mainly to the barest necessities, and the existing reluctance to freely anticipate forward requirements, pending a further extension of the peacetime readjustment, holds nation-wide trade recovery in abeyance.

As a natural outcome of this condition, manufacturing in most lines, and notably in the leading eastern centers, has receded materially from the extraordinary rate of the war period, and diminution of consumers' purchasing power through elimination of overtime work and increasing unemployment is an influence in retail circles.

A decision in favor of the Government was handed down last week by the Board of General Appraisers in the case of a shipment of "mixed acids" made by the Aetna Explosives Co., at Drummondville, Canada, to itself at Emporium, Pa. The Board classified the shipment as subject to duty under paragraph 5.

### Patents

#### Granted December 31, 1918

- 1,289,079—Clarence W. Balke, Highland Park, Ill., assignor to Pfanstiel Company, Inc., North Chicago, Ill. Method of dehydrating chlorides.
- 1,289,093—Hart O. Berg, Paris, France. Sterilized medicinal candle and method of making same.
- 1,289,218—Leaman A. Maiden, Dunnellon, Fla. Dispensing bottle.
- 1,289,310—Leonidas L. Tittle, Jr., Dayton, Ohio. Funnel.
- 1,289,373—Roy F. Boyd, Venice Ill. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,289,440—Edwin M. Goldsmith, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Friedberger-Aaron Manufacturing Co. Container for toilet preparations.
- 1,289,490—Elmer E. Lundstrom, Stuart, Iowa. Funnel.
- 1,289,496—Cyril D. McCourt, London, England, and Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Surface Combustion, Inc., Wilmington, Del. Apparatus for making nitrogen and carbon dioxide.
- 1,289,707—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor to National Carbon Company, New York, N. Y. Black-streak-manganese-dioxide depolarizing agent.
- 1,289,799—John T. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Thomas J. Howells. Process of producing ferromanganese.
- 1,289,973 and 1,289,973—Theodore L. Valerius and Olaf Larsen, Fort Atkinson, Wis., assignors to The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Bottle filling and capping means.

#### Granted January 7, 1919

- 1,290,124—Charles R. Downs, Cliffside, N. J., assignor to The Barrett Company. Dehydration of pyridine.
- 1,290,194—Hugh M. Hiner, Fort Smith, Ark. Potassium compound recovering apparatus.
- 1,290,244—Joannes C. H. Kraemers, Nijmegen, Netherlands. Process for the absorption of carbon dioxide from gaseous mixtures.
- 1,290,256—Peter C. Lieber, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor to Progress Machine Company. Retainer for bottle-capping machines.
- 1,290,269—Ralph H. McKee, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Production of alumina.
- 1,290,274—Columbus S. Mauldin, Sulphur Springs, Tex. Measuring dispenser.
- 1,290,345—George L. Pritchard, Port Arthur, Texas, assignor to Gulf Refining Company Pittsburgh, Pa. Utilization of acid coke.
- 1,290,424—Theodore L. Valerius, Fort Atkinson, Wis., assignor to The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Bottle filling and capping machine.
- 1,290,584—Jens Lassen la Cour, Christiania, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kyaestofaktieselskab. Process for the production of reactions in gases in closed systems.
- 1,290,600—Anton Victor Lipinski, Zurich, Switzerland. Method and apparatus for carrying out chemical reactions by means of magnetically spread out electric arcs.
- 1,290,655—Jonas Popp, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Dagmar Bauer, New York, N. Y. Bottle-cap and the like.
- 1,290,706—Julius Brenzinger, Mount Vernon, N. Y., assignor to Paragon Metal Cap Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bottle-capping machine.

### New Incorporations

The Mechanical and Chemical Equipment Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Herbert E. Lotter, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington incorporators.

East Coast Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000 To extract starch from roots and plants. Herbert E. Lotter, C. L. Rimlinger, P. B. Drew.

Kemet Laboratories Company, Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y., capital \$110,000. E. W. Burdick, A. C. Cornell, New York; J. S. Adams, Yonkers; Joseph B. W. Quinlan, and James A. Carney, Brooklyn.

E. C. Miller Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$200,000. To make chemicals, drugs and oils. C. E. Davidson, B. Hoffman, E. C. Miller, 1 Wall Street, New York.

Indo-American Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$30,000. Drugs and chemicals. A. Lillienthal, H. Stieglitz, M. E. Levine, 130 Broadway.

Macby Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals of all kinds. Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucey, C. Hellig, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Karminski & Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. To make chemicals, drugs and paints. M. Monahan, M. Frank, L. Mintz, 570 West 156th Street, New York.

Wayne Wood Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$750,000. To manufacture charcoal, lime, etc. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, local Wilmington incorporators.

Kelp Potash Fertilizer Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000 To gather and harvest kelp and other substances and to extract potash, etc. John F. Waters, A. M. Smith, Frederick Papabrook, Chicago, Ill.

Authorizations—Lorraine Chemical Works, Delaware, capital \$75,000. Representative, A. Hirsch, 80 South Street, New York.

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# Pfaudler Utility Pot

## Specifications

**Capacity**—26 gallons.

**Size**—Diameter inner pot 18 inches, Depth inner pot 25 inches. Total height 45 inches with legs. Floor space 4 square feet.

**Material**—Open hearth sheet steel three sixteenths of an inch thick.

**Lining**—All interior surfaces in contact with contents lined with PFAUDLER Acid-Resistant, Glass Enamel.

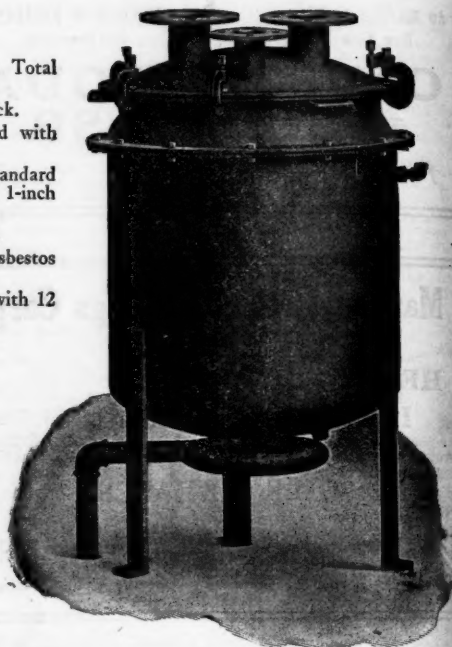
**Connections**—One 2-inch standard flanged nozzle. Two 3-inch standard flanged nozzles. Jacket connections—1-inch oil inlet and 1-inch drain.

**Handles**—3 handles welded to inner pot to facilitate its removal.

**Top Head**—Secured to pot by 12 C-clamps. Joint made with asbestos gasket.

**Jacket**—Sealed with asbestos gasket and secured to inner pot with 12 bolts.

**Legs**—Three eights inch steel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide of suitable length.



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This is what Dr. Schultz, chief chemist of the Rochester Photo-Chemical Works, says about the PFAUDLER, Acid Enameled, Utility Pot shown in the picture after over a year's experience with it.

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reactions requiring an absolutely acid-resistant container.

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